The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7279.—VOL. XLIV. MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Prince-street, Grafton, Clarence River, Mrs. W. S. White, of a daughter.

On the 1st October, at her residence, Burlington Arcade, the wife of Henry Grenville, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at the residence of Samuel Barber, Esq., George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. John Dale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th September, by the Rev. A. J. Campbell, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, A. J. Skene, Esq., Geelong, the Rev. George Mackie, to Margaret Lyon Williamson, daughter of the late James Williamson, Esq., solicitor, View Bank, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

On the 27th September, at St. Kilda, Melbourne, Eleanor Maria, wife of H. W. Spain, Esq., Comptroller of Trade and Customs, and daughter of the late James Elliott, Esq., aged 22 years.

On the 5th instant, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Maria Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John T. Hobbs, aged 36.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of his parents, 62, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, of croup, Henry John, second son of Henry and Elizabeth Williams, aged 3 years and 10 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October.
This vessel has superior steerage accommodation.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched on the 16th October for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
The Company's Interprovincial steamer AIREDALE will meet the Lord Worsley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.
All bonded goods must be accompanied with shipping notes, the same as for free goods.
Notice!—Shippers will please observe that all goods should be distinctly marked with the port of destination when the packages will admit of it.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf.

H. R. N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
The WILLIAMS, THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, TO MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING (MONDAY), at 7, and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, WEDNESDAY, 16th October, at 11 p.m.
BRISBANE, direct.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH, direct.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON, direct—BOOMERANG, MONDAY, 14th October, at 6.
FROM BRISBANE TO
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, and the BRISBANE, DAILY.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 15th, and 29th October.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

FREIGHT OF WOOL from MORETON BAY, by the A. S. N. Company's steamers.—Wool will be conveyed by the Company's steamers this season, from Ipswich or Brisbane to Sydney, at 19s. per bale of ordinary size.
JAMES PATERSON.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 18th September.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
ULLADULLA.—THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—THIS DAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG.—THIS DAY, at noon and 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
SHOALHAVEN.—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·0	10·30, 2·30	8·15, 12·0, 5·0

S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The RAPID, steamer, is loading at Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, and Co.'s Wharf, and will sail on MONDAY, 7th instant. For freight only apply on board.

CARGO received This Day, for the NEW MOON, at Struth's Wharf. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, on MONDAY. Apply on board.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, sails first fair wind. MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner HELEN, sails THIS DAY. Apply Pacific Wharf, or W. WRIGHT.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner SEA GULL will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast-sailing regular trader EMILY HORT, CASTLE, master, will be ready to receive cargo for the above ports at Campbell's Wharf, on Monday, the 7th October, and will sail on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT DENISON.—The smart clipper barque CRISHNA, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The smart clipper-schooner UNCLE TOM, LAKE, master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will positively sail in a few days. Has room for a few tons of goods, for which early application is necessary.
Passengers are requested to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel.
R. TOWNS and CO.

THE WOODLARK, for ADELAIDE.—Has room for a few tons if shipped at once.
Apply HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The clipper-brig GAZELLE, E. STAFFORD, commander, will be despatched in a few days from Newcastle.
For freight or passage apply to Messrs. TULLEY and CO., Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

OTAGO DIGGINGS.—The clipper LOCHIEL.—Intending passengers will please take their tickets, and pay the balance of passage money this day.

OTAGO DIGGINGS.—The LOCHIEL.—NOTICE.—The office at E. SAMUELL'S, corner of King and George streets, will be closed after 12 o'clock This Day, and all remaining spare berths must be applied for on board, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR OTAGO.—NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The fine clipper barque GLENSHEE, BUICK, master, will be dispatched in a few days, and offers one of the best opportunities for passengers proceeding to the new gold-fields.
Apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The schooner CORAKI in a few days. Shippers and passengers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, thus saving the expense and loss of time in lightering.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS per LADY YOUNG, for OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—This vessel CLEARS positively on TUESDAY, and is guaranteed first vessel away.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

LADY YOUNG, for OTAGO.—Can take a few horses and drays, if arranged for THIS DAY
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper barque FANNY FISHER, SMITH, master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, so as to enable the vessel to clear on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf; or to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The well-known favourite regular trader KATE, PHILIP JONES, commander, is at the special request of shippers detained until THURSDAY next, at noon, when she will positively clear at the Customs and proceed to sea.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, with beds, bedding, &c., and separate cabins for ladies, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig WINDHOVER, 250 tons, WOOD, master, being the only vessel laid on, will meet with quick despatch. Two-thirds of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, bottom of King-street; or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 schooner EAGLE, W. LINKLATER, commander, now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will SAIL punctually on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Light Freight.—Shippers will please take notice that this is the only vessel whose arrival in time for the February sales can be depended on.—The fine new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, commander, having all her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool, will sail in a few days.
This vessel presents a favourable opportunity for passengers, having superior poop accommodation.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MONRO, on board, Circular Quay; MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or, to the Agents, BUYERS and CO., 8, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—For the February Wool Sales.—To sail on the 25th instant.—The favourite and regular trader A1 13 years ship CANAAN, 840 tons register, W. WILSON, commander, is now fast receiving wool, and, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, the greater portion of which is on board, will be despatched on the above date. This vessel is well known for her superior qualities, and offers a most desirable opportunity either for passengers or shippers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain WILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—Guaranteed to sail in time for the February sales.—The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship WAVE OF LIFE, 887 tons register, CHARLES STUART, commander, having the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and partly on board, will sail positively on the 1st November. This vessel is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, opposite Custom House, or at Marsden's Wharf. Passengers are reminded of the splendid accommodation of this vessel.
Apply to Captain STUART, on board; or to J. L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 ship VIMEIRA, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Sons, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on 15th November, for February wool sales.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SWANSON, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE will sail for the above port at her usual time, 10th January, 1862. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS, on board, between 12 and 3; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The beautiful new A1 Aberdeen clipper ship CISSY, 650 tons register, D. FOREMAN (late of the Daphne), commander, will be ready to receive cargo ina few days, and will have quickdespatch. Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodations of this vessel now on her second voyage only.
For freight or passage apply to Captain FOREMAN, on board, Circular Quay; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS for conveyance of coal from Bellambi to Melbourne. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 Barque GLENSHEE, 350 tons register, BUICK, commander. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine A1 fast-sailing clipper barque ELLEN LEWIS. Apply to Captain HELLON, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—In reply to an advertisement signed by James Malcolm, which appears in this day's HERALD, I have merely to state that I inserted the notice headed as above, on the 3rd instant, with no intention of reflecting upon the capacity of any marine surveyor of this port, but only with a view of assisting consignees in accordance with my instructions from the "Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyds," who, on the 26th of March last, addressed me as follows:—
"The settlement of claims would be greatly facilitated were they in all cases accompanied by a certificate sufficiently explanatory from the agent of Lloyds, and you will do well to let this be generally known."
With regard to the assertion that there is "no such appointment as Lloyds' surveyor in this colony," any party who wishes to see the official certificate of my appointment as Lloyds' agent can call at my office and there find that I am empowered to act as Lloyds' agent and surveyor.
WILLIAM H. ELDRED.
Sydney, 4th October.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, to take into consideration Notice of Motion given by Alexander Campbell, Esq., in reference to proposed alterations in the existing Insolvent Laws. HENRY CHERRY, secretary. October 4.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Twelfth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th October instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., when the following business will be transacted:—To receive the report and account of the Directors for the past half-year; to elect two directors in the room of the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C., and Thomas Holt, Esq., M.L.A., who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election; to elect an auditor in the room of Mr. Robert Thomson, who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election. All candidates are required to give written notice of their intention to apply for the office of a director seven days before the day of meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The MONTHLY MEETING of the Society will be held in the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
BUSINESS:—Paper by Edward Moriarty, Esq., entitled, "A short description of the new works now being carried out for the improvement of Wollongong harbour."

WESLEY COLLEGE.—The Wesley College Committee hereby call a general MEETING of the subscribers to the building fund, to be held in the school-room, York-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th October instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the committee's report, and determining what future steps should be taken.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN, R. MANSFIELD, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Postponement of Meeting.—The special general MEETING of members advertised to take place on Wednesday evening next the 9th instant, is postponed until TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 8 p.m. By order of the Committee. JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Members' tickets for the ensuing quarter are now ready for issue. Subscription, £1 per annum.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members of the Orchestra will oblige by ASSEMBLING for practice, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Lecture Hall, Jamison-street.
W. M'DONELL, hon. secretary.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Quarterly General MEETING of Associates, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, 44, Stanley-street, to receive the report, &c. H. N. MONTAGU, hon. secretary.

A GRAND BALL and Supper will take place at B. SCULLY'S Imperial Hotel, William-street, on MONDAY, October 14. Single tickets, 7s. 6d.; double tickets, 12s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the Imperial Hotel.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDWARD CALDECOTT—supposed to be at Lambing Flat—please send your address to Mr. STUART RUSSELL, the "Ranger's," North Shore, Sydney.

IF this should meet the eye of DAVID DUNCAN, son of James Duncan, and Jeanet Lindsey, formerly farmer, of Parkhead, near Blairgourie, Perthshire, Scotland, he will hear of his cousin by addressing a letter to WILLIAM LINDSEY, Stroud, Port Stephens, New South Wales. P.S.—Supposed to be near Melbourne.

KITCHIN.—Information is wanted with reference to NATHANIEL ROGERS KITCHIN, who arrived in Melbourne per Lady Eveline, in 1852, last heard of at Sydney, October, 1856. His BROTHER is most anxious to hear from any one who knew or can give any information respecting him. Address to the care of Mr. G. STREET, Colonial Offices, 30, Cornhill, London.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mrs. ANNIE MORGAN GILES, she is requested to communicate with Mr. PARKINSON, of the Race Course Inn, Burwood.
September 16.

ST. CATHERINE'S, WAVERLEY.—A SALE of Fancy WORK with a Christmas Tree, will (D.V.) be held in St. James' Schoolroom, the week immediately preceding Christmas, in order to liquidate the debt upon the new building for the Clergy Daughters' School, at St. Catherine's, Waverley.
The following ladies have consented to receive contributions in work or money for the above object, viz.:—

Mrs. Allwood	Lady Manning
Mrs. Bull	Mrs. Mitchell
Mrs. Cowper	Mrs. Moreton
Mrs. Alex. Gordon	Mrs. Robertson
Mrs. Hay	Mrs. Rogers
Mrs. C. Kemp	Mrs. Edward Wise.

Mrs. BARKER, Bishopscourt.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, Paddington.—The BAZAAR will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 14th proximo, and following days.
Contributors of articles, &c., are respectfully requested to communicate as early as convenient with any of the following members of the committee:—

Mrs. Brennan	Mrs. Hooper
Miss Broughton	Miss Morgan
Miss Barker	Mrs. Oatley
Mrs. Balcome	Mrs. Palfrey
Mrs. Combes	Mrs. Poigndestre
Mrs. Caird	Miss Raine
Mrs Durham	Mrs. Sheehy
Mrs. Gritton	Mrs. Westaway
Mrs. Henderson.	Miss O'Brien
Miss M'Lean	Miss Connor.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG and Lady YOUNG.
The grand BAZAAR for the excellent institution of the House of the Good Shepherd will be holden on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of November next, in the Market, George-street, under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John and Lady Young.
The institution of the Good Shepherd is open to all denominations. At present there are about eighty inmates partaking of its charity. Every thing will be done to render this bazaar a credit to Sydney—worthy of this most charitable call and its distinguished patrons. It is now fourteen years since the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd, and during that time only two bazaars have taken place for its support.
N.B.—Many thanks are due to his Worshipful the Mayor and to the stall-holders, for their great kindness in granting the use of George-street Market on this most important occasion.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Last week of Madame MARIE DURET.
First appearance of the popular comedian Mr. J. C. LAMBERT, since his visit to England.
THIS EVENING, Sheridan's celebrated comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Lady Teazle .... Madame Duret.
Sir Peter Teazle .... Mr. J. C. Lambert.
After which the successful farce of
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Mrs. and Mr. W. HILL are engaged, and will shortly appear.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Last Appearance but five of Mr. CHAS. YOUNG, Who will appear as "Beppo" and "Mat Merriton."
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, October 7th,
The performance will commence with (for the first time) the highly successful new and original Burlesque Burletta, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled,
FRA DIAVOLO.
To conclude with the Great Nautical Drama, entitled,
THE OCEAN OF LIFE.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Michaelmas Term. Lectures will commence on MONDAY, the 7th October.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—Under the patronage of the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, the Baroness Windsor, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Moray and Ross, the Countess of Powis, the Lady Mary Stanley, the Countess Amherst, the Lady Mary Windsor Olive, the Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Mary Hood, the Lady Sarah Hay Williams, at Mademoiselle TETTENBACH'S Private Establishment, at 4, Prince-square, Bayswater, London. Young ladies from the age of eight to eighteen are educated at 100 guineas the year. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, Sydney.

EDUCATION, NEAR SYDNEY.—Training for Mercantile and Professional Pursuits. W. J. CUTHBERT, Five Dock.

MISS HARRIS'S SCHOOL, Devonshire-terrace, William-street. Duties resumed To-Day. Vacancies for resident pupils.

NEWTOWN.—The duties of Mrs. ROBERTS' Establishment for Young Ladies will be resumed on MONDAY next, October 7th. Moorville House, next railway bridge.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The present quarter commencing MONDAY, September 30th, will close FRIDAY, December 13th, 1861.
W. R. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SUNBURY HOUSE, Cleveland Paddock.—Miss TREEVE'S Pupils will resume their Studies on MONDAY next. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

REMOVAL.—EDUCATIONAL.—The Misses HALL announce to their friends that, having taken the House, 1, Victoria-terrace, in Victoria-street, lately tenanted by Sir J. Dickinson, they will be prepared, on the 21st instant, to receive a limited number of young Ladies, either as resident or as daily pupils. Arrangements have been made to ensure the advantages necessary to a liberal education, the constant personal superintendence of the Misses Hall will be given in every department of study, and Mrs. Hall will continue to devote herself to the health and domestic comfort of the pupils. Ormonde House, Paddington.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, 191, York-street, Sydney, ALFRED BRADFORD, proprietor. First-class accommodation for Gentlemen. Private families will at this Hotel find the comforts of a home.

ADAM PETRIE, Bootmaker, 295, Pitt-street, adjoining Tattersall's, from Duncan's, London and Edinburgh.

C. BOVIS, practical Bootmakr and importer of first-class Boots and Shoes, 80, King-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

H. TIDEMANN, Dyer of Silks, Woollens, Velvets, Feathers, &c. Blankets, Carpets, Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed; straw and felt hats dyed and pressed; also, feathers dressed. 74, South Head Road.

J. G. HANKS, Wholesale and Family Grocer, London Tea Warehouse, 520, George-street.

J. YATES' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 348, George-street, the cheapest and best house in Sydney for portraits.

LESSONS in WRITING given, at 42, Hunter-street.

MR. A. EMANUEL, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Singing. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street (late pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., Bloomsbury, London).

PRODUCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY.—Liberal allowances made on WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c., consigned for sale or shipment.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, produce brokers.

REMOVAL.—Miss KAY, from 96, Elizabeth-street North, to 348, Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

W. WILLINGTON is making a SHIPMENT of PARCELS to Pickford and Co., per Marquis of Argyle, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Wool and other produce. GEORGE R. HIRST, 13, Macquarie-place.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING (Monday), Polytechnic, Pitt-st.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK, jun., begs to announce that his QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, to commence at 8 o'clock. Elizabeth-street North.

HOLLIDAY'S London Coffee House, George-street North. Excellent 3-course Dinner, from 12, 1s.

HOLLIDAY'S London Oyster Rooms, George-street. Stewed, Escalloped, Fried, Craw, and Fried Fish.

PALMER'S LUNCHEON ROOMS, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets. Bill of Fare: soups, fish, poultry, joints, lamb, and green peas, made dishes, grilled chops and steaks, ham, from 12 to 3.

COLLINS, Circular Quay Hotel.—BILL of FARE:—Ox-tail soup, scalloped oysters, roast beef, shoulder of mutton, stuffed roast veal, larded, stewed kidneys, chops in amom, ham, tarts, jellies, &c. Lunch precisely at 10 o'clock.

FORBES HOTEL, Mrs. B. COHEN.—Board and Residence. Terms, 6s. per day, 30s. per week. Corner of York and King streets.

MONEY.—TO LEND ON MORTGAGE of City and Suburban Freehold Property. For terms apply to ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, Australian Mutual Provident Society, Hunter-street, Sydney. August 9.

MONEY.—£400 to £2000 for LOAN on freehold securities. Country properties of adequate value, within thirty miles of Sydney, not objected to. THOMAS WILLIAMS, solicitor, 24, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

MR. SMART, Conveyancer of the Supreme Court, is instructed to lend MONEY, £50 to £2000, on deeds or mortgage, at 8 per cent.; small sums 10 per cent.
Conveyances prepared from £3 3s.; mortgages from £4 4s., and upwards, according to trouble.
All business completed within a few hours after approval.
Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange, Sydney.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service, the advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. O., Box No. 247, Post Office, Sydney.

MONEY.—Mr. LEVEY, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets, Sydney, has various sums of MONEY, from £10 to £200, to advance upon the personal security of Government employees, military and naval officers, or others whose position and means can be guaranteed. The object is to negociate loans for gentlemen requiring temporary monetary aid, for periods not exceeding 3 to 6 months, and to carry out such transactions in the strictest confidence, little delay, and at moderate rates, commensurate with the requirements. Apply, by letter in the first instance, to the above address only.

£4000 TO BE LENT, on Mortgage, in one or several sums. Apply to ALLEN and BOWDEN, 124, Elizabeth-street.

CORVETH'S VAN, for MUDGEE, leaves the Transit Depot, 561, Brickfield-hill, on TUESDAY next, at which place goods will be received, and passengers booked. R. R. RANDOLPH.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN, FOREMAN, and ELLIOTT beg to inform the public that from this date their line of COACHES will leave SYDNEY for BATHURST, LAMBING FLAT, and SOFALA, on SUNDAYS, by the 5 p.m. train, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, by the 4 45 train p.m.; and BATHURST for SYDNEY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock a.m., stopping one night at Markwell's Rose Inn, Little Hartley, where passengers will have the advantage of a night's rest. No night travelling.
BOOKING OFFICES.
Sydney—Kelly's, Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst streets
" Smith's, Glasgow Arms, near the General Post Office
Bathurst—W. Chapman's, Club House Hotel
Sofala—Mr. Foreman's, Barley Mow
Penrith—Mr. Robert Elliott's, Queen's Arms
Little Hartley—Markwell's, Rose Inn.
FARES.

To and from Sofala and Parramatta ..	.. £1 15 0
" Sofala and Bathurst ..	.. 0 5 0
" Bathurst and Parramatta..	.. 1 10 0
" Penrith and Bathurst ..	.. 1 7 6

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the following Estates having been confirmed by the Court, creditors who have proved their claims can obtain their Dividends upon application at this office, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, viz.—
Estate ARTHUR and CHARLES COZENS, a first and final dividend of 2s. 6½d. in £ on preferent claims only.
Estate JAMES CRAWFORD, a first dividend of 6s. 4½d. in £ on concurrent claims proved, paying preferent claims in full.
Estate JOSEPH COLLINS, a dividend of 6s. 0½d. in £ on concurrent claims proved.
Estate THOMAS G. SPENCE, a dividend of 12s. 8½d. in £ on preferent claims only.
Estate MATTHIAS NOWLAND, a dividend of 1s. 7½d. in £ on concurrent claims proved.
Estate GEORGE WEBBER, a dividend of 11½d. in £ on concurrent claims proved.
F. W. PERRY, official assignee, 125, Elizabeth-street.
October 5.

ESTATE of Mr. W. BARNETT, King and York streets, Wholesale Grocer.—Having purchased the entire Assets from the Trustees in the above estate, I have authorised Mr. B. SOLOMONS to receive the same, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge. F. O'BRIEN, 320, George-street.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of CHARLES GARDNER, Windsor.—Mr. LABAN WHITE has authority to COLLECT all DEBTS owing in this estate. An immediate settlement is requested.
JOHN DAWSON, FREDERICK PARSONS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—PERSONS PASSING and RE-PASSING the PICTON TOLL-BAR are requested to bring the right amount of toll, as it is impossible to get change, and to bear in mind that there is no change at a toll-bar, and above all, there is no trust. THOMAS SOLE, lessee.

NOTICE.—I hereby beg to state that the "George Mountain" who was dealt with at the Police Office about three strayed sheep, is not me. GEORGE MOUNTAIN, jun., butcher, Glebe Island.

NOTICE.—All parties having CATTLE or HORSES GRAZING on my farm, known as Lady Wild's Estate, must pay the AGISTMENT of the same before they will be delivered to the owners. THOMAS BYRNE.

FOUND, a BOAT. The owner can have it by giving a description and paying expenses. Apply to J. WEST, Windmill-street.

LOST, a Red CALF. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to L. UHDE and CO., Lower George-st.

LOST, one Bay MARE, and a hollow-backed Bay HORSE, on the Parramatta Road, about ten miles from Sydney. Anybody delivering them, or giving any information where they are, will receive one pound reward. Apply W. KIMBER, 481, Kent-street, Sydney.

STOLEN off the Premises, 26, Waterloo-street, Surry Hills, a Black and White Newfoundland PUP; name "Keeper." Any person harbouring it after this date will be prosecuted according to law. JAMES W. EVANS. October 5, 1861.

STRAYED or Stolen, from Barber's Bush, one BAY MARE, branded on near shoulder T in circle, on near loin W, with star on forehead. £1 if strayed, £2 if stolen. To be delivered at Mr. BROWN'S, Railway Tavern, Dog-Trap Road. HENRY L. KEER.

£5 REWARD, for information respecting MICHAEL CONWAY; left here 3rd October, 1859, for Rockhampton. H. D. CAWLAN, Campbelltown.

£2 REWARD will be paid to any person giving information which will lead to the discovery and conviction of the individual or individuals who maliciously killed a Rough Terrier Dog on Thursday, 3rd October, 1861, taking, at the same time, a chain collar bearing the name of the undersigned. Suspicion strongly rests upon some persons residing in the neighbourhood of Lyons-terrace. GEORGE BARLOW, Macquarie-street South.

TO CARPENTERS, PLUMBERS, and PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for carpenters', painters', plumbers', and glaziers' work for additions to premises situate in Nicholson-street, Balmain. Plans and specifications to be seen THIS MORNING, at Aiton's Hotel. Tenders to be sent to 30, Campbell-street, Haymarket, by TUESDAY noon. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BILLIARD TABLES.—One of Thurston's best make, for SALE by the undersigned. W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

EMPTY SHOE TRUNKS for SALE, at DELANY'S, George-street.

IRON TANKS for SALE. Apply at Cuthbert's Wharf.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
E. Ford, news agent, 348, George-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer (late T. Lusty), Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Constitution House, Upper South Head Road.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
Charles Kebby, stationer, Newtown.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD served every Morning, quarter-past 7, at the Petersham Post Office. The SYDNEY MAIL every Saturday.

NOW ON VIEW, for inspection, at Charles BOVIS'S, 8, King-street, the greatest and best variety of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes in Sydney.

NOTICE.—CHARLES BOVIS begs to inform the public that he has just received, ex La Hogue, 23 packages of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's, most beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes.

TWEED SUITS, to measure, £3; Trousers, 20s.—NICOLL, 104, King-street, opposite Pitt-street.

THE TWO-SEAMED COAT. H. ZIONS, General Tailor, &c., 182, Castlereagh-street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.—Jouvin's, in delicate shades, from 6 to 8. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.—Jouvin's choice, medium colours, from 6 to 8. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.—Jouvin's, clear dark colours, brown, green, violet, &c. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.—Forde's Eureka and the Le Guilde, 7s. 6d. each, or 42s. per half dozen, in all sizes, from 14 to 18 inches, with Paris and plain cuffs, opening behind or in front; a perfect fit guaranteed. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

LADIES' FRENCH BOOTS (Satin français), in choice colours, and all sizes. Just opened. LEWIS (late Pillet) 10, Hunter-street.

AMONGST the new GOODS just opened at CAVENDISH HOUSE the following are worthy the attention of purchasers, having been marked at a small advance on the invoice cost:—
Spanish lace mantles and squares
9-4 rich silk shawls, quite new
Black llama and fancy shawls, in variety
Rich black glace and fancy, in mantles
Black glaces, the richest goods in the colony
Dress materials in all the new and most approved light fabrics
French muslins and fine printed cambrics
Work muslin and lace goods, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.—Just opened, 2 cases of extra fine shirts, in sizes, from 14 to 17½ inches in the neck
Also, three-fold collars, in all the new and most approved shapes
Netted and Tom Thumb ties, bordered cambric and silk handkerchiefs, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

GUN-BARREL PIPING, for gas or water, 4d. per foot, at LENEHAN'S, Castlereagh-street.

GUINNESS' XXX Dublin PORTER, just received, in excellent condition. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-st.

COALS. COALS.—Newcastle Coals selling at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, below market prices.

60,000 FEET KAURI PINE, ex Montezuma, now landing. ROLFE'S, Circular Quay.

MUNTZ METAL, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats, Seed Oats.—Samples to be seen growing at the stores. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS SEED, Golden Tare. Brown Tare Seed, on SALE. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

LUCERNE SEED.—Very fine sample, colonial-grown, and warranted. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

LUCERNE and Oaten HAY, Corn, Bran, Pollard, general colonial produce always on SALE.
J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

ALL GOODS purchased at the above stores, delivered free throughout the city. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

GOOD BAKING BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF. Apply to Mr. HOUGH, 351, Sussex-street South.

FOR SALE, a Light-horse PHAETON, with harness; price £30. Apply XX, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a first-rate COW, calved this day; price, £8. Apply to J. DONOHOE, near the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a TENT, 150 feet x 30 feet, with poles, &c., complete; also 100 Volumes of valuable Works of Reference on Horticulture and Agriculture, the property of the Australian Horticultural and Agricultural Society.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

FOR SALE, a SUIT OF SAILS, Mainsail, and two Jibs, only been bent twice; also Mast and Boom, the lot suitable for a sailing skiff; will be sold cheap, having no further use for them. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

RICHMOND RIVER CATTLE for SALE, CLARK IRVING'S BRAND.
2000 heifers
2000 mixed herd, from 2 to 6 years old
2000 bullocks
These cattle are nearly all bred from imported bulls, and on examination will be found equal to any in the colony.
Apply to Mr. F. S. HAYS, Richmond River; R. H. GORDON, at Ashdown and Co.'s, Sydney; or at the office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STORE CATTLE.—1500 or 5000, good ages and equal sexes, for SALE. FORBES, King-street.

FOR SALE, a CATTLE STATION, in the Clarence District, with a herd of 4000 Head of Cattle, quiet and well broken-in. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, a CATTLE STATION, in the District of Darling Downs, with 1500 Cattle. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

A LADY of considerable experience in Teaching wishes an ENGAGEMENT in a respectable family, either in town or country. She is capable of imparting a sound English education, and the usual accomplishments of music, French, drawing, &c. Apply, Rev. W. MILNE, Paddington.

A LADY of domestic habits, who has been her own housekeeper for some years, wishes to meet with a family where her services would be required to assist in the management of the house, and who would not object to educate the younger children, including music, &c. The highest references given. M., care of Mrs. Clay, Fancy Repository, William-street.

A LADY desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, either as Resident or Visiting GOVERNESS, in or near Sydney. She gives advanced lessons in music, and instructs in French and English. Satisfactory references. Address H. H., 199, Macquarie-street.

AS SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE OR GENERAL STORE.—Wanted, by the Advertiser, who has had nine years' experience in the colony, both in town and country, a SITUATION as SALESMAN in a Wholesale House or General Store, or would have no objection to travel; has held a similar situation for the last four years in a large country store, and can give first-class reference as to ability, &c. Address SALESMAN, 119, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A YOUNG Lady desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. No objection to Queensland. F. E. A., HERALD Office.

A GOVERNESS is REQUIRED by a respectable family in Kiama. Application to be made to Mrs. HALL, Ormonde House, Paddington.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES WANTED, up to £2000. FORBES, King-street.

ALPACA COAT HANDS wanted. NICOLL, 104, King-street.

A COMPETENT Female Cook disengaged, at Mrs. CAPPS' office, 125, King-street.

A RESPECTABLE LAD wanted, to attend to a rifle gallery. London Saloon, 230, Pitt-street.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply 93, Jubilee terrace, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

AT GRAHAM'S Office, 106, King-street, superior Servants, of good character, waiting engagements.

BALMAIN.—WANTED to RENT, a HOUSE, of five or six rooms, servants' room, and kitchen. Rent, moderate. Address R. W., HERALD Office.

CIRCULAR SAWYER Wanted; one thoroughly acquainted in working a travelling bench and sharpening saws. None but competent hands need apply. Apply to Mr. GREATHEAD, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, 7 o'clock p.m.

CREW REQUIRED for the Whaleship HOPE.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancy for an Apprentice. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, Rose-terrace, William-street.

LA HOGUE.—A Lady, accustomed to children or invalids offers her services for a passage home. Address G., HERALD Office.

LOADING for Bathurst, Orange, Carcoar, Tambaroora, Louisa Creek, Lambing Flat, Sofala. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.—The undersigned will be happy to act as Metropolitan Correspondent to any country journal, or for any journal published in the adjacent colonies. E. K. SILVESTER, HERALD Office, Sydney, October 1st.

PIGEONS.—WANTED, PIGEONS, 100 Pairs. The best price given. Apply to W. THOMAS, butcher, Rushcutters' Bay.

PLASTERERS wanted. Apply to C. KEBBY, HERALD agent, Newtown.

SHEEP OVERSEER.—Wanted, a Practical Working Overseer, who can produce good references from his last employer. By letter only to A. H., Poehlman's Cafe, George-street.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—The advertiser is thoroughly acquainted with the grading and sorting of wool. Any party wishing to engage him for the season, apply A. B., Mr. Forsyth's, storekeeper, Bell's Creek, Braidwood.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND; also a JUNIOR. J. B. HOWELL, George-street South.

TO CARPENTERS and Joiners.—Required, two Hands, to work by the piece. Apply 151, Castlereagh-street. DAVID M'BEATH, architect.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the housework. Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply N. WEEKES, dispensing chemist, 51, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Mrs. BOARD, Napoleon Cottage, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a thorough GENERAL SERVANT, where another is kept. Apply at 98, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a middle-aged Person, as Housekeeper, English. GRAHAM'S Office, 106, King-street.

WET-NURSE Wanted, one that has lost her baby. Address, with terms, P. Q., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 502, George-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER. 98, Clarence-street

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, 145, Clarence-street.

WANTED, SHOEMAKERS, to make strong and light kip boots. HANRATTY, Greek-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. BURNS, Bourke-street, three doors from the bay.

WANTED, a LAD, to be generally useful. Apply, 56, William-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY. Apply to H. GRENVILLE, 315, George-street.

WANTED, a CURRIER. Apply by letter or person, to W. TEECE, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

WANTED, a GARDEN LABOURER. JOHN JOHNSTON, Botany Road, Waterloo Estate.

WANTED, a MAN to make himself generally useful. 95, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, who can write a good hand. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a BILLIARD MARKER. Apply at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable APPRENTICE to the TAILORING. 182, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make light Kip and Kangaroo Boots. Apply, E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a smart, active BOY, as WAITER. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable Female as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at 199, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. S. FOLK, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young MAN, to make himself generally useful. 216, Lower George-street.

WANTED, as COOK, a respectable Young Woman, with good references. Apply at No. 303, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a Baltic or Spruce SPAR, 43 feet long by 9 inches. W. LOCKWOOD, mast maker, &c., Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Situation, in the country, for a Married Woman and Child. Wages no object. Mrs. CAPPS.

WAITRESS, Housemaids, first-rate Cook for a Club or Hotel, for hire. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, a SITUATION in town or country. Address to M. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT, reference required. Apply Labour in Vain Inn, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for a short distance from town. Apply at 47, Hunter-street, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. COWLISHAW, Chaddesdee Villa, Paddington.

WANTED, a SERVANT, to cook and wash. Mrs. BUCKLAND, Belvoir House, Belvoir-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, with good references, a SITUATION as HOUSEMAID, or House and Parlour Maid. Address M. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Apply to Mrs. BRINDLEY, Crown-street, Surry Hills, near the Dolphin Inn.

WANTED, to RENT small HOUSE and LAND, near Sydney. State particulars by letter to X. Y. Z., Melbourne and Sydney Hotel.

WANTED, a Groom, for 'bus horses, and a Conductor, youth. L. ALEXANDER'S Stables, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN, as Upper Nurse and Needlewoman. Mrs. LENNON, 1, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a BOY accustomed to work in a bake-house. Apply to J. CARROLL, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, SHOEMAKERS; also, several APPRENTICES. JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. B. COHEN, Forbes Hotel, corner of York and King streets.

WANTED, a respectable and cleanly Young Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT, where the washing is put out. Apply early, THIS MORNING, to Mrs. A. DICK, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as BARMAID and to assist with the housework. No objection to go up the country. Good character from last situation. Address T. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good COOK, for the country; also, a HOUSEMAID, that can wash; no objection to a married couple. Reference required. Apply to Mr. E. PHILLIPS, 205, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, Farming Men, active Man as Waiter, Boys, General Servants for Morpeth, Sofala, and New Zealand, good Housemaid, Nurse Girls, and General Servants. Waiting Engagements, Tutors, Storemen, Bookkeepers, &c. Intelligence Offices. T. MILLER.

WANTED, for a respectable tradesman's family, near Sydney, a good GENERAL SERVANT; a pious woman would find this situation a comfortable home. Apply to Mrs. BAKER, Congregational Burial Ground, Sydney.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by an active, experienced MAN, who is capable of taking an active part in a store, manufactory, or any confidential situation where industry and punctuality are required. First-class references as to sobriety, &c., can be given. Address, THOMAS, HERALD Office.

£300 WANTED, on ample Freehold Security, at Wollongong. M. REYNOLDS, solicitor, King-street, Sydney.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Friday, 4th October.

THE last week closed brilliantly. Saturday being the third and last day of the Rifle Association's Prize meeting, there was a very large attendance on the Randwick course. After the close of the matches there was a distribution of the prizes by Lady Young, and a parade of the volunteers of all arms. The following is a list of the victors :—

FIRST MATCH.—Twelve prizes, of the value of £247, viz :—

Rifle Association's gold medal, and a Whitworth prize rifle, with ammunition, value £30, Mr. Sharp, Mounted Rifles.

Ditto ditto ditto, value £30, Mr. Davey, No. 6 Company.

Westley Richards' breech-loading rifle, ditto, value £30, Mr. Hussey, St. Leonard's Company.

Ditto ditto, ditto, value £30, Mr. Beaumont, No. 3 Company.

Ditto ditto carbine, value £30, Mr. Ferris, No. 2.

Ditto ditto ditto, value £30, Mr. Russell, No. 5.

T. Wilson's breech-loading patent rifle, value, £12, Mr. Brownlow, Paddington company.

Lancaster rifle, value £17, Mr. French, Penrith Company.

Sea service prize rifle, value £10, Mr. Fitzpatrick, No. 2 Artillery.

Rifle corps ditto, value £10, Mr. Dalgleish, A. S. N. Company.

General Hay's pattern ditto, value £9, Mr. Hordern, Mounted Rifles.

Long Enfield ditto, value £9, Mr. Wyndham, West Maitland Company.

SECOND MATCH.—The silver cup of the Association, valued at £50, or fifty pounds in money, Mr. Wyndham, West Maitland Company. (This gentleman being the winner, also, of the Enfield rifle, and having competed with the winners of the other eleven prizes, &c., is considered as the champion marksman of the colony.)

THIRD MATCH.—Mr. Clark Irving's donation of £100, given in three prizes of £50, £30, £20.

First prize, Mr. C. W. Roberts.

Second prize, Mr. A. G. M'Lean.

Third prize, Mr. Hussey.

All Comers Prize of £50, given by the Rifle Association, Mr. Hordern, Mounted Rifles.

PRIZES given for Emergency Men only. £6 to best shot ; £4 to second best ditto :—

First prize, Mr. Briggs (West Maitland).

Second prize, Mr. Rankin (West Maitland).

RIFLE DERBY of 10s. 6d. each, with a valuable telescope presented by W. C. Mayne, Esq. :—

First prize, Mr. Webb, Balmain Company.

Second prize, Mr. C. W. Roberts, No. 3 Company.

On the same occasion a handsome sword was presented in the name of the whole body of Rifle Volunteers by Captain Windeyer to Lieutenant and Adjutant Baynes, in recognition of his great services in the organisation of that force.

Parliament is still pretty busy—getting through its work at rather a better pace than usual. The Land Bill seems likely to pass the Upper House without any material alteration, although not without some opposition. Not so the bill for the reduction of the Governor's salary, which, being virtually abandoned by the Ministry, will most likely be contemptuously kicked out. The new Publicans' Bill has been a good deal modified in committee, and among other changes there has been one permitting a free trade in colonial wines. It seems likely, however, either that this bill will be abandoned by the Government, or will cause some difficulty between Ministerialists and Oppositionists, on account of an amendment to reduce the license fee from £30 to £20 having been passed in committee by 19 to 18.

The receipt of some encouraging news from the Otago diggings has created a considerable stir among the gold-miners, and among those who would be miners. Numbers are preparing for New Zealand, and Burrangong, in particular, is losing a portion of its population. The gold discoveries in the land of the Maories will probably go far towards settling the Chinese difficulty in this country, although new, and perhaps worse, complications of the same nature may arise in New Zealand itself.

At the same time the news from many of our own gold-fields, and particularly from Kiandra, is cheering.

Mr. T. Holt, M.L.A. has placed his splendid grounds, at Cook's River, at the service of the Acclimatisation Society, at a merely nominal rent.

Mr. Jabez Pritchard, brother of Mr. William Pritchard, auctioneer, was found lying dead in the University Paddock on Saturday night. He had gone to the paddock for the purpose of getting in a horse that was grazing there. Death was found to have resulted from natural causes.

Inspector Harrison, of the detective police, started on Saturday for Launceston, via Melbourne, in pursuit of Mr. Salmon, whose defaults in connection with the Bank of New South Wales and others we have already noted.

The Artillery Company, under Captain Pitt, returned to Sydney from Lambing Flat on Saturday. The members of the No. 2 Battery of Volunteer Artillery, happening to meet the regulars as the former were returning from the rifle matches, gave a welcome in true military style, by accompanying them to their barracks—the Volunteer band marching in front, and the Volunteers themselves in the rear.

A woman, named Jane Maynard, was committed on Saturday, for having caused the death of her husband by pushing him down some steps, and thus injured his head so seriously that death ensued. She has since been tried for manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court, and acquitted.

The Chinaman Jim Sing, convicted at Bathurst of the murder of Mrs. Morris, has been ordered for execution on Monday, the 14th instant.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., has lectured at the Catholic School, Goulburn, on the Irish Melodies, with illustrations.

The Bishop of Sydney was cast over the dashboard of his carriage, and placed in a position of great peril through the break having given way as he was descending a steep hill on his journey from Gundagai to the Tumut. He was not, however, seriously hurt.

Another of the prisoners who escaped from Bargo some time since has been captured by chief constable O'Neil, of Queanbeyan. The whole five are now safely in custody.

Mr. A. H. Davis has lectured on the works of Dickens before the Mutual Improvement Association at Wellington.

A National school recently established at Wellington is now in fair and full operation, with a good average attendance of pupils.

The miners' strike at Newcastle still continues, all efforts at mutual accommodation between employers and employed having failed. There is strong reason to fear that one result of this will be to inflict a permanent injury on Newcastle, by diverting much of its trade into other channels.

The mine proprietors, it is stated, have come to a determination of ejecting the miners from the cottages the property of the former, which they have hitherto occupied.

There was recently some little disturbance between the coal miners and the police. The miners' wives having attacked some seamen who were engaged in getting coal for embarkation, the arrest of one of these viragos was directed, whereupon the miners came to the rescue, and the police were not numerous enough to retain their capture. Steps have been taken to secure the arrest of the leading rioters, forty policemen having started for Newcastle last night.

The Rev. Mr. Moreton delivered the second part of his lecture on the Loo Choosans, at St. James' School-room, Castlereagh-street, on Monday evening.

A fire broke out on board the American ship Competitor, on Saturday night, but, prompt and effective assistance having been obtained, it was got under without having done any very material damage. Mr. Peters, chief-officer of the Waterloo, displayed great gallantry on the occasion, descending through the hatchway with an engine pipe and thus bringing the water to bear directly on the flames. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery; no inquest has, however, been thought necessary. The master of the Competitor has sent a cheque for £5 to inspector Cowell in recognition of the services rendered by the Water Police.

At the meeting of the City Council on Monday, the following statement was made by the Mayor as to the present condition of the City fund. There had, he stated, been £21,500 worth of debentures issued in connection with the city fund. £18,900 would fall due next year, and £200 in 1863, but the remainder would not come due for five years. There were close upon £4000 standing to the credit of the city fund at present. The amount of interest the Corporation was paying annually upon debentures was £1200. The amount of money expended during the present year up to the 30th September, including the amounts voted, and what would probably be voted that day, would amount to £30,655, or £55 above what the Council granted to be spent during the year.

The final result of the poll in the Tumut electorate was that Mr. Charles Cowper, junior, obtained 324 votes, and Mr. Denichy but 163, thus giving a majority of 161 to the former.

The old ground in the Outer Domain has again, with the consent of the Government, been opened to cricket practice. The coming match with the "All England Eleven" renders such practice indispensable.

There have been several bush fires during the week, particularly a large one at Bondi, by which the property of Mr. Francis O'Brien was at one time endangered.

During a recent thunderstorm, and in the night time, the premises of Mr. E. Hayes, at Botany, were struck by lightning ; but although the electric fluid traversed every bedroom, and the space around each bed showed marks of devastation, all the inmates escaped without injury.

The following is the reported state of the Benevolent Asylum, viz. :—Remaining in the Sydney establishment 30th September : men 36, women 220, children 129 ; total, 385. Remaining in the Liverpool establishment 27th September : men 351, women 1352 ; total, 737. Deaths in Sydney during past month : men 1, women 3, children 0 ; deaths in Liverpool during same month, men 9 ;—total, 13. Births during the month : Sydney, 9. Total number of individuals receiving outdoor relief, 2820.

The Rev. S. C. Kent preached at the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday last.

The first subscription concert of the Orpheonist Society took place at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, and was decidedly successful.

The Central Criminal Court has been sitting throughout the week, but with rather a light calendar. George Kennedy, who killed the second mate of the Marcianus, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' labour on the roads. William Carr has received a similar sentence, for stealing from the dwelling of Mr. William Brown, at Potts' Point. Luke Conroy, committed for having set fire to the ship Sovereign of the Seas—Mrs. Maynard, committed for having caused the death of her husband by pushing him down some steps—John Taylor, committed for burglary—and Richard Heffernan and Matthew M'Itier, committed for rape, have all been acquitted and discharged.

John Cameron and John Goodwin, convicted both for robbery and horse stealing, at Goulburn, have been sentenced to ten years' labour on the roads. David White, Alexander M'Innes, and Thomas Merrick, convicted of robbery before the same Court, have each been sentenced to five years' labour on the roads.

It is stated that Sir John Young intends, at no distant date, to visit the Pitcairners' colony at Norfolk Island. That colony is said to be in as flourishing a state as the want of steady industry in agricultural pursuits by the islanders will permit. Their great object appears to be to establish an easy traffic with whalers.

The Hon. Bourn Russell, Esq. has been appointed Warden of the Maitland District Council.

Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, Under-Secretary for Lands, has been appointed Acting Immigration Agent.

A Mr. Seabrook, of Muswellbrook, has been found dead in the bush, having been apparently killed by a fall from his horse.

Mr. Hordern, the winner of a prize in the first rifle match, and also of the match for all comers, has subscribed £20 to the New South Wales Rifle Association.

A very successful concert, organised by the members of No. 2 Company Artillery in aid of their funds, came off at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday evening.

The new bridge at Camden (over the Cowpasture River) was formally opened on Monday. A public lunch at the Camden Inn followed the ceremony.

An elegantly bound Bible and Church Service was presented by the Dean of Sydney to Miss Broughton, at the instance of the teachers of St. Matthias' Sunday-school, Paddington, in recognition of her valuable assistance to that school.

Mr. R. Owen has been elected President, and M. H. T. Marr, Vice-president, of the Illawarra Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in the room of alderman Hewlett, and alderman Waring, resigned.

Mr. Edward Hill read a lengthy paper on the "Aborigines of Port Jackson and its vicinity," before the members and friends of the Redfern Mutual Improvement Society, on Wednesday evening.

At a special public meeting of members of the Sydney School of Arts, on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the general committee so far to alter the by-laws as to admit the public to the debating class.

The export of coal from Wollongong during the month of September has been 2179 tons, of which 1505 tons have been shipped by sailing vessels and 674 tons by steamers.

The St. Leonard's Company of Volunteers had a picnic at Manly Beach on Wednesday. There was also a rifle match, at which the chief prize was won by private Fitzgerald.

The new gaol at Albury is nearly completed. It will be a very convenient building, and will cost a trifle under £2000.

Great preparations are being made for the local exhibition of articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1862. It is expected that the local exhibition will take place the week after next.

The members of No. 3 Company have appointed a committee to arrange for a return picnic to their officers.

A man named William Dillon had three of his ribs broken by the wheels of a trolly, in which was a load of timber, having passed over him, at Maitland, on Thursday last.

Three other accidents are reported at Maitland. A collision took place in High-street, by which Mr. R. W. Thompson, a man named Rogers, and a boy, were severely bruised. A boy of seven, the son of Mr. W. H. Smith, watchmaker, fell down a well, but a lad named Chapman, who saw him fall, gallantly lowered himself to the rescue by means of the well-rope. Both were hauled up, neither being materially injured. Mr. John Patrick had his right arm disabled by a kick from a horse, as he was rescuing a child from destruction by a horse and dray, the horse having taken fright.

Mrs. J. W. Scholes, of Summer Hill, near Armidale, has given birth to three daughters, all of whom, as well as the mother, are doing well.

The Christmas races, at Maitland, are to be carried on under the management of the Northumberland Jockey Club.

During the night of Tuesday last the laundry at the Clergymen's Daughters' School, Waverley, was entered, and a quantity of clothes was stolen. An unsuccessful attempt was made the same night to rob the premises of Mr. Falconer in the same neighbourhood.

A large bell presented by the Bishop of Newcastle to the parishioners of St. Paul's, West Maitland, was elevated and rung for the first time on Tuesday.

Mr. Dalley, senior, has had a rib broken by a fall from his horse, but it is not expected that he will sustain any permanent injury.

Mr. G. Wyndham, the champion shot, has received a formal and very joyous reception by his comrades at West Maitland.

The money prizes won by Messrs. Briggs and Rankin, at the late matches, amounting to £10, have been handed by those gentlemen to the band fund of the West Maitland Company.

A fire broke out at Newlands, Parramatta River, on Wednesday. The local fire brigade hastened promptly to the spot, but the fire had been extinguished before they arrived. A portion of the roof, only, was consumed.

The Governor, Lady Young, Lady Bowen, and several members of the Government and Legislature have started to-day (Friday) upon a visit to the Hawkesbury District, where preparations have been made to give them a very brilliant reception.

The Assembly has adjourned over until Tuesday, on account of this visit to the Hawkesbury.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a special committee to consider the Customs Bill at present before the Assembly, to point out many of its defects and to report thereon forthwith.

The *Queensland Guardian* of 2nd October says :—Mr. Edward Flood arrived in Brisbane yesterday from his stations on the Balonne and Maranoa Rivers, and describes the roads as being in an almost impassable state. The demand for labour in these outside stations is very great, shepherds' wages ranging at from £50 to £70. Mr. Flood, in connection with Mr. S. D. Gordon, is entering very largely into pastoral pursuits in this country, and, though a native and a constant resident in New South Wales, has serious thoughts of settling down in Queensland with his family. It is amusing to find gentlemen like Mr. Flood, who were always found in Sydney in the rank of the extreme "liberal" party now leaving their country in disgust at the triumph of what are called popular rights. No man is better acquainted with New South Wales politicians than Mr. Flood, and no one, we believe, has a more thorough contempt for a very large portion of the new men, and some of the old ones too. The late Minister for Works, and his enterprise and capital with him, are welcome to Queensland.

COLONIAL WOODS FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The Nowra correspondent of the *Illawarra Mercury* says : —Mr. Moss has sent to the Commissioners seven cases of specimens of wood and products from the district. I was inspecting some fine specimens of polished fern—they look exceedingly well ; also swamp mahogany, honeysuckle, cabbage-tree, roger goughscep wood, mountain pine, &c.

LAMBING FLAT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT, October 1.—Before Messrs. Lynch and Fitzsimmons, J.P.'s.—George Smith was brought before the Court on remand, charged with having stolen cattle in his possession. William Cummings, on the first examination, being sworn, stated I am a butcher, residing at Burrangong, on Sunday, the 22nd September, from information I received, I went to Marshall and Smith's yard ; I saw eight or ten head of cattle in the yard ; I recognised one spotted bullock branded ZY as being the property of Mr. Robey, of Mullguthra, Lachlan River ; I have known the brand for years ; I also saw another bullock with Mr. Strickland's brand : I did not take particular notice of the others ; I was there only a short time, and then gave information to the authorities ; I have every reason to believe the cattle are stolen, as the owners never sell less than one hundred head at a time to legitimate cattle dealers. Cross-examined by Mr. Devereux : Another reason why I think they are stolen is that Marshall and Smith sell cattle to the butchers here cheaper than they can be bought from the graziers ; Marshall and Smith are wholesale butchers ; I am one also ; the cattle in question were worth on an average £3 15s. per head ; if Smith and Marshall bought those cattle for £4 per head, they could not make much out of them ; I have seen mixed brands in the market brought in by small settlers ; it is possible that Mr. Robey and Mr. Strickland might sell smaller droves than one hundred ; it is possible for a bullock to knock up, and the drover sell it to a settler ; it is also possible that some of the cattle would stray ; I am not on friendly terms with Marshall and Smith ; I might have said I would run the defendants off the diggings ; I cannot say that I never bought a stolen beast ; I never had a beast claimed from me as stolen ; I have been a butcher for ten years : I identified the cattle by their brands ; I am sure I saw the cattle in Smith's yard on Saturday evening ; I saw them in the pound on Sunday ; I do not know who Smith purchased them from ; they were not offered to me for sale ; one reason for my giving information is that the defendant has been underselling me, and another is, the old friendship existing between Strickland and myself as neighbours. William Wyatt, sworn, stated, I am superintendent for Mr. Robey, of Sydney, at Mullguthra station ; I have been on the station two months ; during that time I have sold no cattle ; we purchased all the cattle belongingging to Mr. Lord ; the brand is ZY on off rump ; the ear mark is also very conspicuous ; I have seen the hide outside the Court ; I claim it as Mr. Robey's ; we have never sold a single beast since the purchase. By Mr. Devereux : Mr. Lord sold a mob of fifty about five months since ; it is possible that the one outside the Court might be one of those sold at Bathurst ; the hide outside the Court is that of a full grown beast ; Mr. Lord has sold thousands of cattle of that brand. Case dismissed.

QUEENSLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, OCTOBER 2.—The finding of a strayed camel on the Culgoa river has added fresh interest to the speculations respecting the probable whereabouts of Burke and his party. That the animal in question belonged to his expedition there can I suppose be no doubt, but whether it is one of those that escaped from Cooper's Creek, or one that accidentally strayed from the camp of the travellers while actually on their journey is not so certain, although the statement that the animal appeared, at no very recent time, to have been in harness, powerfully favours the latter conjecture. I annex the telegrams announcing the fact of the finding of the animal, and also some introductory remarks from the *Guardian*, from which your readers will be enabled to form their own conclusions.

A letter dated the 14th instant was received on Wednesday by the Government from Mr. J. W. Slack, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. Burt and Slack, Gulnarber, on the Balonne River, reporting that, ten days previously, a camel had made its appearance on the Culgoa River, at Mr. Skewthorpe's station. Mr. Slack has many reasons for believing this animal to be one of Burke's caravan. The tracks showed that it had come from a north-westerly direction—from what, at 300 miles distance, would be the route of that explorer towards the Gulf of Carpentaria. The beast has evidently been worked lately—having a sore wither and saddle marks on both sides. It is in good condition, which would seem to intimate that it had parted some time from its drivers. Mr. Slack thinks it very probable that Burke may have been trying to make the settled districts of this colony, and that he may be now not far distant, and in want of immediate relief ; he therefore recommends that a small party of well mounted police be sent out, properly equipped, and with a supply of provisions, &c., to follow up the camel's back tracks.

On the same day the following telegrams were received by the Colonial Secretary from Mr. John Musson, well known in Victoria as the contractor for the Geelong and Melbourne Railway. Unfortunately the telegrams did not arrive till several hours after the departure of the Yarra Yarra. In accordance with Mr. Musson's request, we have been favoured with copies of the telegrams, as follows :—

"(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

"Toowoomba, September 25, 1861.

"To the Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, Colonial Secretary.

"I have the honour to transmit the following accompanying message for your perusal, and to solicit your services in forwarding it to Sydney, by the steamer of the 25th, for the telegraph master there, for immediate transmission to Melbourne. Please send copy to the *Guardian*. Letter by post.

"JOHN MUSSON, of Victoria.

"Condamine Township, Queensland, September 24, 1861.

"Message for the Hon. John Macadam, M.D., Postmaster-General of Victoria, and Secretary Exploration Committee, Melbourne.

"A camel came in fifteen miles below Toolbar—a station belonging to Mr. Skewthorpe, on the Culgoa, in latitude 28·45, longitude 149·* (vide Landsberg's Map, last edition) ; was first seen about September 1st, travelling up the Culgoa, and was taken charge of by Mr. Exzy, of Bynbar, at junction of that river and the Balonne ; is now at Mr. Slack's station, Gulnarber, on the Balonne, eighty-five miles below Surat township. The camel is a female, with sore withers, evidently been used within three months ; in fair condition ; a blotch on near shoulder, supposed to be a brand covered with long hair ; is in good health and not scabby—was very quiet, and allowed itself to be fondled. In the opinion of Mr. Exzy, who gave the above description, the camel came in from a north-west direction, crossing the Warrego, a river flowing in a southerly course, and supposed to have been in a flooded state for months. I have written to Brisbane to get a description of the camels lost previous to Burke leaving Cooper's Creek, and should it prove on my arrival at the Balonne not (*sic*) to be one of those, I shall at once form a light party, bringing horses for the saddle and for food from the settlers there, and follow the back track of the camel. Provisions are very scarce there, and flour is worth £80 per ton in this township. No horses can be had in the neighbourhood for the purpose.

"I send this by special messenger to Toowoomba, from thence to the Colonial Secretary, Brisbane, with a request to send it on by steamer of the 25th to Sydney—from thence by telegram to Melbourne ; by that means seven days are saved. Communicate with me through Brisbane. Send copy of above to the *Argus*.

"JOHN MUSSON."

A letter is published in the *D. D. Gazette*, signed "John Sidney," and addressed to Mr. J. C. White, Jondaryan, requesting Mr. White to supply the bearer with a fresh horse, in order to enable him to reach Toowoomba to forward a telegram (probably the above) to Brisbane in time to catch the Yarra Yarra. Another letter, signed George Neale, is published in the *Toowoomba Chronicle*, to a similar effect.

Of course, if it should turn out that the two men stated in the telegram in the *Herald*, as living on a raft, belonged to Burke's party, the supposition that he was making for the outlying districts of this colony when the camel in question strayed from his camp, must fail to the ground.

The Clarence, from the northern ports, came in on Saturday. The substance of the following is taken from the *Courier* correspondence :—

Mr. Tolson, an old and respected squatter in the Port Curtis district, was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross Baffle Creek. He was in company with his brother-in-law at the time, and while in the creek, which was high, he was thrown from his horse. His relative seeing him struggling went for assistance, but it was too late before it arrived. His body was not found until nearly a week after. The deceased had just commenced to form a new station.

Some apprehension was entertained for the safety of Lieutenant Phibbs, of the Native Police. He was about to leave Rockhampton, and started in the evening on the horse of a brother officer to look for his own, which had broken away. Next morning both horses were found near the police camp, but Mr. Phibbs had not since been heard of, although the bush had been scoured in all directions. The supposition is that he was drowned in attempting to swim a lagoon.

The nomination of a member to represent the district of Port Curtis took place at Rockhampton on the 24th ultimo. Two candidates were proposed, namely, Mr. Walsh of Wide Bay, and Mr. Alfred Sandeman of Peak Downs. The show of hands was in favour of the latter.

Two men have been murdered on the coast to the northward of Rockhampton by the blacks. The following are the abridged particulars. A small ketch, named the Kellida, sailed from Rockhampton with the mails for Port Denison, in the then absence of the Ben Bolt. After being three days out, the ketch dropped anchor near an island in the Shaw group, and contiguous to Cape Conway, to wait for the turn of the tide. While here the ketch was visited by some blacks from a neighbouring island who were taken on board and well treated. A sailor, named Millar, went on shore with them to cut a spar, and they brought him safely back. The same man wanted again to go on shore with them, but was forbidden by Mr. Ewen, the master of the ketch. Subsequently, however, he disobeyed and induced another seaman, named Savage, and a passenger, Mr. Irving, to accompany him. At first the blacks at the camp were exceedingly friendly, but as soon as an opportunity offered they shewed their hostile intentions and savagely attacked the three white men. The latter had two revolvers and a carbine, all of which were discharged in the course of the fray, but none of the shots took effect except that from the carbine aimed by Millar, which brought a blackfellow to the earth. The struggle brought the parties to the beach, and Savage being unarmed, and seeing the hopelessness of contending against such odds got into a canoe and paddled towards the ketch which was now nearing the land, those on board being alarmed by the shouting. The other two, Millar and Irving, continued to resist, but were soon overpowered and butchered amidst the yells of the savages. The murder was soon after its occurrence reported to Lieutenant Powell, of the Native Police, and it is some satisfaction to know that it was likely to be speedily avenged. Mr. Irving was from Broad Sound, and appears to have been much esteemed. Millar has left a widow and child. The sum of £35 10s. 6d. had been collected at Rockhampton for the present wants of his widow. The great mistake in this case was to allow the blacks to come on board. The character of the savages on the coast ought now to be so well known as to warn all persons exposed to their visits to keep them at their distance.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Queensland Steam Navigation Company was held on Friday last. The report submitted on the occasion, which contained a statement of the financial affairs of the company, and a recommendation to allot additional shares, was agreed to. From what transpired at the meeting it appears that the Company's steamer the Bunya Bunya was to be launched about the 15th of the present month, and may therefore be expected to arrive here in March next. The shareholders present authorised the directors to make inquiries respecting a second steamer for the company, and to report to a succeeding meeting.

A young man named Andrew Diffio has been accidentally drowned at the Three-mile Creek near Ipswich. He had gone to the creek in company with his sister, to fish ; and, while adjusting his lines, fell into a deep part of the stream, it is supposed in a fit, to which visitations he was subject. He struggled a little, but soon disappeared—his sister, who was the only person that witnessed the accident, being unable to render any assistance. The body was recovered by a blackfellow.

The committee meeting of the Brisbane School of Arts called to inquire into the squabble between the secretary of that institution and the members of the Philharmonic Society ended in the exculpation of the secretary from the charges made against him, in consequence, as it is stated, of their vagueness, and because no express arrangement by the committee of the Philharmonic Society for the use of the building had been entered into.

Another fatal accident from drowning occurred in Brisbane on the morning of Thursday last, when a boy about ten years of age, named Isaac Bale, met his death from this cause. The deceased was proceeding to the National School when he joined some boys who were bathing in the bight of the river a little below the North Ferry. He very incautiously went into deep water, and as he could not swim, after struggling a short time, he sank in the full view of his companions, who could not, either from inability to swim or from terror, render any assistance.

A *Government Gazette* notifies that the following numbers of lots in the undermentioned agricultural reserves respectively will be open for selection at £1 per acre on the 28th instant :—At Drayton, 77 lots, from 40 to 100 acres each ; at Toowoomba, 105 lots, from 40 to 80 acres each ; and at Warwick, 45 lots, from 40 to 80 acres each. Various forthcoming sales by auction in different parts of the colony are also announced in the same *Gazette*.

The brig Granbrook, 241 tons, Captain S. Hunsen, from Hamburgh 1st of June, arrived in the bay on Thursday last, with 123 immigrants. This vessel has also brought twenty-eight rams, and a large number of fire-bricks, which comprise her only cargo. The barque Carl Beyer, Captain Hulthan, from London 6th June, arrived on Saturday. This vessel brings about 600 tons of general cargo, but no passengers.

No less than five desertions have taken place within the last few weeks in the small detachment of the 12th Regiment stationed here. This is a sixth part of the whole force, and would appear to show either that the attractions of Queensland are great, or that the troops have too little to do.

The Government have had no difficulty in raising the loan authorised to be contracted for last session, and at what must be considered, I suppose, large premiums. The following tenders have been accepted : Savings Bank, Sydney, £50,000, at 105 ; and Liverpool and London Insurance Company, £20,000 at 104. It appears that tenders for three or four times the amount required were sent in. One gentleman in Melbourne made an offer of the whole sum required, but the rate at which he would purchase the debentures is not stated. It is clear, therefore, that the colony will have every facility of borrowing money. Let us hope that it will not be abused.

The English mail was not delivered here until some ten days after its arrival in Sydney. The delay is entirely owing to the Government never having made any arrangements for its quick transmission from the latter place. In this they are very much to blame, for what are a few hundreds a-year to the loss that is entailed on the mercantile and general public by the present hap-hazard mode of conveying the Queensland portion of the mail to and from Sydney. It appears that the Government and the company have lately been endeavouring to come to an understanding on the subject, but it is said that the negotiations are now broken off. As no particulars are given it is impossible to tell to which of the parties the blame of this failure is to be attributed ; but as the company have often performed the service required, not only gratuitously, but at considerable sacrifice, it is difficult to believe that they would be too exacting in their terms. The above fact indeed ought to induce the Government to treat with them in a liberal spirit.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Colonial Treasurer, started yesterday on his official tour to the north.

The Queensland Government Bill, passed by the Imperial Parliament, has not come out by the last mail, as was fully expected.

We are to have "Metropolitan Hurdle Races," on the 6th January, on the New Farm Course. It is so long since we have had any sports of this description here that no doubt the forthcoming races will be much enjoyed.

The Government have issued a very important notification regarding land order claims. After the 1st instant, no claim for land orders in respect of passages paid by persons arriving in this colony from Europe, will be entertained unless made within fourteen days after the arrival of the applicant. The time is rather short, and may lead to not a little individual hardship.

The Vanquish, schooner, was laid on here for the Otago gold-fields, but sufficient encouragement did not offer, and she has since cleared out for Sydney.

The weather at present is very fine, but rather warm.

* This should probably be 148.

HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Association was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Northumberland Hotel. The vice-president, Mr. Doyle, occupied the chair. Some business arising out of the minutes of the previous meeting was disposed of. With reference to the promised subscriptions to supplement the Society's prize for the best sample of cotton at the ensuing competition, the secretary stated that only a small sum had been paid. Those gentleman present whose names were on the list handed over their donations, and the secretary was instructed to apply to the remainder for theirs. Mr. Doyle gave notice of two amendments in the society's rules which he intended to propose at the annual meeting. Also of a new rule for filling up vacancies occurring by death or resignation. Attention was next turned to the financial position of the association, and a desire was expressed that at the balancing of their accounts they should be found free from debt. The chairman said he believed several members intended to make the society a present of the money prizes they had won at the last show, which would be of material assistance. Some conversation took place with reference to making application to the Government for a piece of land. It was said that a similar society at Grafton had received a grant of land ; but it was doubted whether Government could grant the Hunter River Society any land near enough to be of any use to them. The meeting then adjourned.—*Maitland Mercury.*

NEWCASTLE.—THE BOREHOLE.—Since the interference of the females with the loading of the trucks, &c., at the Borehole, was stayed by the intervention of the police, on Monday, no further attempts to prevent operations being carried on has been made, but between twenty and thirty men have been employed in loading since, without meeting with interruption.—*Newcastle Chronicle* of Saturday.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S BEQUEST TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The following extraordinary bequest appears in the will of the late Mr. George Wilson, late of Carstairs Lodge, near Wigton, which was recently proved in Carlisle :—"I give and bequeath unto the person for the time being Emperor of China the sum of nineteen pounds nineteen shillings as a mark of my gratitude for the uniform attention with which I was treated by the officials of that empire during my visit there in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five."—*Nonconformist*, May.

COUNTRY NEWS.

We extract the following from the *Bathurst Free Press* of the 28th ultimo.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held before Dr. Busby, at Mutton Falls, Fish River, on a body which had been discovered in the river on the previous Sunday. About the month of April last, a girl named Maria White, to some extent of unsound mind, was missing from her home, and although a strict search was instituted for her at the time, all that could be ascertained was, that she had visited several huts in the neighbourhood, but she has never been seen since. Owing to the late floods in the Fish River, the residents of that locality have not for some time past been able to cross at the usual fording-place ; but last Sunday the waters having subsided, Mr. Flanagan crossed at the old place, and in crossing discovered a human body in a quantity of drift wood in the river. The body was at once removed and information given to the police in Bathurst. The body was so much decomposed that it was not possible to tell whether the remains were those of a male or a female. There was, however, a portion of a petticoat upon the body, and upon the cloth a particular kind of button which afforded some clue to identity. One of Mr. Wade's daughters deposed she knew the missing girl Maria White, and remembered that she wore a petticoat upon which were four buttons, three of them of bone and the fourth a metal one, precisely similar to that found upon the body ; a portion of hair remaining upon the skull was also described as similar to Maria White's hair, and from these circumstances, coupled with the fact that the body found was about the same size as the missing girl, the jury concluded that the body found was that of Maria White. The verdict returned by them was, "Found Dead."

DISCOURAGEMENT OF CHINESE ENTERPRISE.—Some of the Chinese entered into a contract a short time since with the Tunnel Company, at Sofala, to pay them £4000 for their claim, and, to bind the bargain, made a deposit of £30, but in consequence of the uncertain state of affairs with reference to the Chinese question, they have refused to ratify the bargain and have forfeited the deposit money.

From the *Bathurst Times* of the 2nd instant we take the following :—Catholic Young Men's Society.—A "spiritual retreat" was held last week, for the purpose of instructing the members of the above society, previous to their approaching Communion on Sunday. The chapel was thronged during the week, and we are informed that no less than 700 persons received Communion. On Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, the members of the Young Ladies' and Men's Societies marched in procession to the new church, where they attended divine service, and received the Holy Eucharist. The members of the two associations were evidently intent on making Sunday last a gala day, and agreed to form processions both at the noon and evening services. Solemn High Mass was offered up by the Rev. Dean Grant, Fathers Scully and D'Arcy, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Mr. Scully delivered a most impressive address (particularly to the members of the associations) urging upon them the importance of their mission, and exhorting them to always tread in the same direction as the one which they followed that day. At the evening service, before the benediction of the holy sacrament was pronounced, the members of the two societies fervently renewed their baptismal vows. A "retreat" is to be held at Orange, commencing on Sunday, the 6th instant, and concluding on Thursday, the 10th, at which Dr. Grant, Fathers Scully and Murphy will be present.

THE WEATHER.—During the last three or four days the weather has been intensely hot, summer having apparently come upon us all of a sudden. Numerous bush fires are perceptible on the distant hills, and last night an immense space, probably not less than a mile of fire, was visible, apparently in the vicinity of Clear Creek. At the present moment the country is delightfully verdant, and the crops look very healthy ; but should this weather continue our farmers will soon be crying out for rain.

MODEL OF SOFALA.—We had the pleasure on Monday last of inspecting Mr. J. C. Low's model of Sofala, intended for the International Exhibition of 1862. It is admirably done, and there is not a tenement in the township, however humble, that is not faithfully represented in it. The races on either side of the river, the river bed, the rocks, the tunnel, the digging—every object, in fact, is so accurately formed and naturally coloured that, after looking upon the model for a few minutes, the spectator almost forgets that it is a work of art which is before him, and imagines himself to be gazing upon the veritable township. There is only one thing to be regretted in reference to this model, and that is that Mr. Low had not more time allowed him for preparing it, so that he could have taken the levels of the whole of the surrounding hills and included them in his design, by which means the valley of the Turon would have been more clearly developed. As it is, the want of the high hills makes the town, at first sight, appear as if it were built upon a plain ; and it is necessary to look at the model for some time, bearing in mind that the hills continue to rise very high beyond the portions represented, before the fact that the township lies in the bottom of an immense basin can be perfectly realised. To obviate this, in some measure, it is Mr. Low's intention, we believe, when he arrives in Sydney, to carry up the elevation of one of the hills to its summit, which will at once give an idea of the general appearance of the surrounding scenery. On the whole, the work is a very creditable specimen of art, and we congratulate both Mr. Low and the New South Wales Commissioners on the success which has been achieved, for we dare say there will be few objects of greater interest in the Exhibition than the model of Sofala.

THE BRAIDWOOD TELEGRAPH.—The posts are erected and the wire stretched for a considerable distance along the Warri and Braidwood road. We regret to hear, however, that many of the insulators have been, from all appearance, wilfully and maliciously broken. At one place, about half a mile from M'Donald's Creek, no less than seven are fractured, and appear to be intentionally broken. Further on, the wire is down, and so low at intervals as to interfere with the passage of cattle. We are apprehensive that without the strictest vigilance is exercised at first, considerable interruptions will be experienced on this line. It may be as well, however, to caution parties that if they are detected doing damage to the line, the law provides means for speedy and effective punishment.—*From the Braidwood Observer of Wednesday.*

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—24th September.—The adjourned meeting of the 10th instant, was resumed by this council, and the following business was transacted. The minutes of the previous meetings were read and confirmed. Correspondence : A letter from Mr. Thomas Glover, complaining of a nuisance in front of his premises, requesting this council to cause the same to be removed ; referred to the Committee of Works. Three accounts were produced by the Finance Committee for printing and advertisements to the amount of £10 19s. 9d., recommending the same for payment. Resolved, that the accounts be paid as recommended. The chairman of the Committee of Works brought up his report, recommending various permanent improvements, and produced an abstract of all works proposed at the commencement of the present year, and showing the sums expended upon every street, &c. Councillor Alston moved, and councillor Reddy seconded, "That the above report be received." Put and carried. Resolved, "That for the future the Committee of Works prepare their pay-sheets for labour weekly, ending Saturdays ; and that the treasurer be empowered to draw a cheque to the amount required, the same then to be handed over to the secretary for payment." The treasurer reported having, since last meeting, issued a cheque to the amount of £17 16s. for the payment of day labour and handed in the pay-sheet. A letter was received from Messrs. Geddye, West, and others, complaining of a nuisance caused in Underwood-street, adjacent to their premises. Resolved, "That the clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, requesting them to furnish this council with the name of the party having caused the nuisance complained of. Councillor Alston gave notice of motion for the next meeting :—"That the report of the Committee of Works of the 24th instant, received by this council, be adopted." The contractors for the kerb and gutter on the old South Head Road submitted a letter to this council, stating that they expect to have ninety yards of their work completed by Saturday next. It was moved, seconded, and carried, "that the treasurer be authorised to draw a sufficient amount of money to cover the demands of the contractors by Saturday next, under terms of contract." Resolved, "That a section of Paddington-street be prepared by next meeting, shewing its present level and the proposed gradient." Orders of the day. Four tenders received for the contract of Dowling-street were produced ; councillor Alston moved, and councillor Perry seconded, "That the standing orders be suspended, in order that this council resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering these tenders." Put and carried unanimously. The tenders were opened and read, and No. 3, from Mr. Michael Pearce, was accepted on proposition of councillor Perry. The Council resumed, and the chairman reported that the committee had on consideration of the tenders, accepted that of Mr. Michael Pearce, and recommended to allow him six weeks to complete the street. Report received and adopted. Resolved, "That this council hold their next meeting on Tuesday, 1st October, at seven p.m.—Tuesday, 1st October.—This council held their meeting this day, at seven p.m., when the following business was transacted, viz., the minutes of the previous meetings of the 10th, 12th, 17th, and 24th were read and confirmed, as altered in the margin, &c., by authority of the council. Correspondence : A letter from the under secretary, of the 19th ultimo, in reference to Dowling-street ; copy of letter to Mr. Dean, of the 11th instant ; copy of letters to Messrs. Geddye, West, and others, of the 25th instant were read. Councillor Reddy brought up a petition, signed by thirty-six ratepayers in the Rushcutter's Bay district, praying this council for certain permanent improvements to be made in that locality. Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Taylor, "That this petition be received." Carried. Moved by councillor Reddy, seconded by councillor Smith, "That the subject of this petition be referred to the Committee of Works, and that they report thereon at the next meeting." Carried. Reports : The treasurer reported that he had, since last meeting, agreeable to vote of council, issued cheques to the amount of £73 12s. 2d. for the payment of printing accounts, rent, salaries and wages to labourers. Resolved, "That this report be received." The chairman of the Committee of Works reported progress of the kerb and gutter on the Old South Head Road, and that the contractor for Dowling-street had signed the requisite documents, and that he had commenced operations this day ; he also produced the section for Paddington-street, as prepared by the surveyor, recommending this council to adopt the gradients given as the permanent level of said street, suggesting to leave a footpath of ten feet wide, to avoid all interference with the levels of doors by way of cuttings and filling ; he further reported that he had inspected that part of McGarvey-street complained of by Mr. Glover, and it appeared that the principal cause of the nuisance complained of, was caused by Mr. Glover, or some person in filling the water-course in front of his door. Resolved, "That the report be received." Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Taylor, "That the section of Paddington-street, now before the council, shewing proposed gradient, and recommended by the Committee of Works, be adopted, as the permanent level of that street ;" put and carried. Moved by councillor Reddy, and seconded by councillor Taylor, "That the future gradient of Paddington-street, as shewn upon the section now before the council, and adopted as the permanent level thereof, be exhibited in this office, and that the same be published in the daily newspapers for one month, in accordance to clause 20 of the by-laws of this council." Put and carried unanimously. Miscellaneous :—Resolved, "That the clerk be instructed to commence issuing the rate-papers of the current half-year by Monday next, the 7th instant." Resolved, "That the next quarterly meeting be held on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at noon." Motions of which notice had been given :—Councillor Taylor moved, and councillor Reddy seconded, "That a portion of the southern side on the New South Head Road, commencing at the corner of Glenmore Road, westerly to the toll-gate, be kerbed and guttered in the same manner as that done on the Old South Head Road." Put and carried unanimously. 2. Councillor Taylor moved, and councillor Reddy seconded, "That a gutter be laid at the intersection of Underwood-street and Point Piper Road, the number of courses to be at the discretion of the Committee of Works." Put and carried. 3. Councillor Alston moved, and councillor Taylor seconded, "That the report of the Committee of Works, of the 24th ultimo, having been received by this council, be now adopted." Put and carried unanimously. The following notices of motion were given :—1, by councillor Alston, "That the south side of Gipps-street be kerbed and guttered, at a cost not exceeding the vote upon the estimate ;" 2, by councillor Smith, "That this council do appoint a bailiff." Order of the day :—Letter from the Surveyor-General, of the 30th ultimo, further postponed, for consideration. Resolved, "That the clerk apply to the Government, soliciting them to co-operate with this council in the making of that portion of Dowling-street, not within this municipality, and disclaimed by the City Council. Next meeting, Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

FIRE.—The hut of a settler at Dapto Creek was burnt down on Wednesday last, with every article of furniture, clothing, and provisions he was possessed of. The neighbours had only time to save three young children from the flames. The father, William M'Kellar, had left home early in the morning for Shellharbour, and the mother had gone out to wash for the day, leaving the children by themselves. It is impossible to say how the fire originated.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending 4th October.

DESCRIPTION.		Stock on hand 27th September.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 4th October.
Rum—West India	gals.	147,837	...	5,310	1,369	141,158
East India	......	2,724	...	801	...	1,923
Foreign	......	8,044	...	...	102	7,942
All other Spirits	......	5,075	...	89	...	4,986
Brandy	......	172,672	4,188	3,536	1,576	171,748
Geneva	......	55,938		2,852	588	52,498
Whisky	......	30,762	1,151	771	116	31,026
Liqueurs	......	2,929	137	41	24	2,992
Gin	......	12,911	2,235	530	57	14,559
Wine	......	213,054	424	5,185	1,051	207,242
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured	......	1229,832	256,527	9,243	3,930	1483,196
Leaf	......	1,182	...	...	...	1,182
Cigars	......	44,593	...	896	442	43,255
Snuff	......	2,112	...	...	...	2,112

Sugar.—Stock on hand 27th September, 9 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. ; received into stock, 150 tons ; delivered for home consumption, 100 tons ; delivered for exportation, 2 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. ; stock on hand 4th October, 56 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 27th September, 84 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs. ; delivered for home consumption, 2 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. ; delivered for exportation, 2 tons 10 cwt. ; stock on hand 4th October, 79 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 27th September, 1,595,675 lbs. ; received into stock, 5567 lbs. ; delivered for home consumption, 49,515 lbs. ; delivered for exportation, 516 lbs. ; stock on hand 4th October, 1,551,211 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 27th September, 4,569 lbs. ; stock on hand 4th October, 4,569 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 27th September, 5,748 lbs. ; delivered for home consumption, 84 lbs. ; stock on hand 4th October, 5,664 lbs.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FRIDAY MORNING, October 4.—Business doing this week has been brisker than it has been for some time, and the prospects of the town seem brightening under the genial influence of the weather. But little alteration has taken place in the principal articles. Salad oils and pickles remain scarce and high. The alteration in the price of sugar, in Sydney, does not appear to have affected the market here, unless, indeed, a slight reduction may have taken place in large parcels. Tobacco is firm, but no alteration has taken place in the price. Some of the storekeepers anticipate a reduction in the articles of eastern produce, such as coffee, manila cordage, &c. Carriage is hardly so plentiful as it has been, there being an unwillingness to go northward, from the improbability of obtaining return loading. A few wool teams have passed through the town during the last few days.

Flour.—Flour is dull of sale, and there is a want of confidence in the market. Business has been principally confined to the retail trade. No change has taken place in the prices, which remain—fine, £18 per ton ; seconds, £16.

Wheat.—The principal part of the wheat brought in this week has been purchased by one miller, at 4/6 to 5/ per bushel. A few parcels have been bought by another miller, at 5/6 per bushel.

Maize.—Very little maize has been brought in this week. Quotations, 3/6 to 3/9 per bushel.

Bran is in good demand ; retail, 6/ per 100 lbs. ; wholesale, dull of sale, £5 10 to £6.

Pollard is scarce ; retail, 8/ per 100 lbs. ; wholesale, £6 per ton.

Hay is not so active, and may be quoted at £6 per ton.

Green food may be quoted at /10 per dozen bundles wholesale, 1/ retail.

Poultry.—Fowls are quoted wholesale at 1/9 to 2/3 per pair, retail 2/6 to 3/ ; ducks wholesale 2/9 to 3/3 per pair, 3/6 to 4/ retail ; geese (no sale), 5/ to 5/6 per pair wholesale, 7/6 retail ; turkeys 5/ to 7/ per pair wholesale, 8/ to 10/ retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes (scarce) 8/ to 10/ per cwt. wholesale, 10/ to 12/ retail, 1½ and /2 per lb. ; pumpkins (very scarce) 3/ to 5/ per dozen wholesale, /4 to /9 each retail ; turnips (scarce) 3/ to 4/ per dozen bunches wholesale, /4 per bunch retail ; carrots 3/ per dozen bunches wholesale, /4 per bunch retail ; onions 16/ per cwt. ; wholesale, /3 to /5 per lb. retail ; cabbages 2/ to 4/ wholesale, /3 to /6 retail ; cauliflowers 4/ per dozen wholesale, /6 each retail ; peas 1/3 per peck wholesale, 1/6 retail.

Fruit.—Oranges /4 to /6 per dozen wholesale, /6 to 1/ retail ; lemons (Lisbons scarce) /2 to /6 per dozen wholesale, /4 to /9 retail ; bananas 1/3 to 1/6 per dozen wholesale, 2/ retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter (fresh) 1/ to 1/2 per lb. wholesale, 1/3 to 1/6 per lb. retail ; salt butter 10 to 1/ per lb. wholesale, 1/2 per lb. retail ; lard /5 to /6 per lb. wholesale, /8 to /9 retail ; cheese /5 to /6 per lb. wholesale, /6 to /8 retail ; honey /4 to /5 per lb. wholesale, /6 to /8 retail ; eggs /5 to /6 per dozen wholesale, /8 to /9 per dozen retail.

Tallow is very unsettled at present, and on the decline. The last prices quoted are £32 to £35 per ton wholesale ; soap £3/ per cwt. wholesale, /4½ to /5 per lb. retail ; candles /6 per lb. wholesale, /7 to /8 retail.

Leather Market.—Sydney kip leather 2/ to 2/3 per lb. ; Maitland kip leather 2/ per lb. ; Sydney sole leather 1/ to 1/4 per lb. ; Maitland sole leather, 1/ per lb. ; calfskins, 5/ to 6/ per lb. ; basils, 15/ to 18/ per dozen ; harness leather, 1/3 to 1/4 per lb. Hides, 6/ to 13/, according to quality.

Butcher's Meat.—Beef 10/ to 12/ per 100 lbs. wholesale, /2½ per lb. retail ; salt beef 12/ per 100 lbs. wholesale, /2½ per lb. retail ; mutton /3½ per lb. wholesale, /4 to /5 per lb. retail ; pork /5 to /7 per lb. for fresh, corned pork 8d per lb. ; calves 15/ to 25/ each ; veal (scarce) /6 per lb. retail ; lamb is scarce and high.

STATION AND STOCK REPORT.

[THOMAS CADELL.]

Stations.—The demand increases for well situated sheep properties, which can be readily disposed of at fair prices. Cattle stations, unless near market and of fattening descriptions, are not enquired for.

Fat Cattle.—Market abundantly supplied with cattle of fair and second qualities, and to effect sales lower prices have been submitted to. There are a good many cattle to arrive during the ensuing week, and the market value of cattle may be quoted—that second and inferior qualities will only realise their worth for boiling purposes, while a slight advance upon that rate may be obtained for cattle of good quality.

Fat Sheep.—Market well supplied. Shorn wethers, good to prime, from 11s to 13s, or with fleece on from 15s to 18s. The market will be shortly still better supplied.

Store Cattle.—There is little or no demand for store cattle, and quotations remain unaltered.

Store Sheep.—There are several purchasers in the market for large lots of young ewes, and prices are likely to rule lower than last season.

ADELAIDE STOCK MARKET REPORT.

[DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—We must again advise northern stockholders in sending fat cattle to market, to start only small drafts of first-class quality. Stock owners in the south-east country and on the Darling will do well to turn their attention to other markets for a time, as it is quite certain that the Adelaide markets will be more than supplied this season from the north alone ; where the country is looking exceedingly well, and from whence we may expect stock of splendid quality. The market has been fairly supplied with cattle of good quality, which has been disposed of on arrival, but prices have fallen somewhat. We have sold—At Adelaide—121 head cattle for Messrs. W. J. and J. H. Brown of good quality, at an average of £5 11s ; at Nairne—32 head inferior cattle averaging £3 12s. Quotations—Good bullocks, £6 10s to £3 2s 6d ; inferior to middling ditto, £4 10s to £6 ; good cows, £5 10s to £7 ; inferior to middling ditto, £2 10s to £3 5s.

Fat Sheep.—The market is overstocked with sheep of good quality. We strongly advise sheep-farmers not to start flocks to market without previously arranging with their salesmen as to the disposal of the sheep. Unless stock is sent to this limited market in much smaller quantity than it has been of late, low prices will have to be submitted to. Best wethers sell at 14s to 15s.

Fat Lambs are saleable at 8s to 10s. There is very little doing at present, but this trade may be expected to become brisk in the course of another week or two.

Horses.—Some large mobs are now advertised for sale.

Store Cattle.—Nothing doing.

Store Sheep.—A good demand exists for ewes ; but there is but little enquiry for wethers. A large sale of wethers is however reported at 8s 6d, for delivery after shearing. We have sold—3200 six-tooth ewes at 12s ; 1400 full-mouthed ditto 11s ; 1000 two-tooth ditto, 12s 6d ; 2000 four and six-tooth ditto 11s 6d. Quotations—Young ewes, 12s to 13s ; full-mouthed ditto, 10s to 11s ; wethers, 8s 6d to 10s.

Rams.—Young and of the most noted breeds are obtainable at £3 3s to £5 10s. Excellent rams which have been in use for two or three seasons, can be bought at £1 to £2.

Wool.—The late advices from England report a decline in price of 1½d per lb.

Stations.—Several are in the market in the North for disposal by auction, and we are now negotiating some private sales.

Adelaide, September 19.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

Entries passed at the Customs during the week ending Saturday, October 5 :—

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 230 hogsheads ...	£1960	Iron, 75 tons ...	£375
Apparel, 3 packages ...	30	Iron work, 3 tons ...	37
Bells, 8 cases ...	425	Iron pipes, 78 ...	20
bones, 30 tons ...	80	Jams, 100 cases ...	225
Books, 22 cases ...	380	Metal, 20 cases ...	400
Boots, 35 packages ...	970	Nutmegs, 12 cases ...	60
Barley, 1000 bags ...	720	Nails, 1 cask ...	30
Beer, 110 packages ...	588	Opium, 3 cases ...	1350
Butter, 29 kegs ...	156	Oil, 107 casks 274 packages ...	1170
Bitters, 30 cases ...	18	Piano, 1 ...	60
Coffee, 320 cases ...	1200	Pepper, 218 bags ...	350
Castor oil, 10 hogsheads 50 cases ...	380	Perfumed spirits, 7 cases ...	88
Cigars, 2 cases ...	40	Paper bags, 2 bales ...	12
Cocoanut oil, 4 casks ...	46	Potatoes, 15 tons ...	105
Chicory, 50 cases ...	150	Rock salt, 99½ tons ...	200
Deals, 780 ...	300	Rum, 113 hogsheads ...	1930
Drapery, 161 packages ...	8380	Raisins, 40 boxes ...	100
Diving dress, 1 ...	20	Slates, 74,000 ...	1258
Dripstones, 12 ...	12	Sugar, 321 tons 1,777 bags ...	—
Earthenware, 27 packages ...	340	Soda, 315 casks ...	350
Effects, 4 packages ...	45	Salt, 388 tons ...	1270
Engines, 2 ...	300	Silks, 10 cases ...	1300
Floorcloth, 1 case ...	28	Sandal wood, 2 tons ...	70
Flour, 3 tons, 1750 half-sacks, 11,568 quarter-sacks ...	5250	Sewing machines, 9 ...	100
		Skins, 40 packages ...	370
Fruit, 88 packages ...	101	Soaps, 7 cases ...	100
Gold, 3 boxes, ounces ...	3000	Tallow, 71 casks ...	440
Gin, 547 cases ...	435	Tobacco, 31 packages ...	706
Groats, 14 cases ...	60	Timber, 475,678 feet ...	12,270
Glassware, 60 packages ...	450	Vinegar, 200 barrels ...	500
Gunpowder, 361 packages ...	600	Whisky, 250 packages ...	176
Hams, 20 cases ...	240	Wine, 571 packages ...	1906
Hardware, 23 packages ...	120	Wool, 44 bales ...	1046
Hides, 522 ...	268	Wheat, 1500 bushels ...	503
Instruments, 1 case ...	40		

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 62 packages ...	£106	Ironmongery, 48 packges	381
Absynthe, 10 cases ...	10	Jams, 11 cases ...	21
Blankets, 2 bales ...	120	Leather, 3 bales ...	70
Beef, 18 tierces ...	54	Machinery, 11 packages ...	206
Boots, 28 packages ...	334	Maize, 12,257 bushels ...	1366
Brandy, 186 packages ...	919	Nails, 40 packages ...	75
Beer, 104 packages ...	426	Oats, 360 bushels ...	70
Bulls, 7 ...	230	Oil, 20 packages ...	30
Candles, 66 cases ...	100	Oil stores, 177 packages	351
Carriage, 1 ...	80	Old tom, 25 cases ...	25
Cedar, 1000 feet 108 logs	460	Plants, 18 cases ...	100
Coal, 3078 tons ...	3542	Rock salt, 6 tons ...	42
Champagne, 40 cases ...	80	Rice, 8½ tons ...	106
Cigars, 6 cases ...	135	Rum, 25 hogsheads ...	287
Cork, 47 packages ...	188	Rifles, 1 case ...	50
Coffee, 3½ tons ...	182	Syrups, 23 cases ...	20
Dray, 1 ...	14	Stationery, 9 packages ...	154
Drugs, 5 packages ...	80	Saddlery, 3 packages ...	92
Drapery, 46 packages ...	1682	Salt, 14 tons ...	67
Earthenware, 8 packages	66	Soap, 120 boxes ...	129
Furniture, 12 packages ...	50	Sewing machine, 1 ...	24
Fruit, 1467 packages ...	1877	Sugar, 111 tons ...	4244
Fish, 61 packages ...	93	Sovereigns, 3 boxes ...	15000
Flour, 190 tons ...	2385	Tobacco, 69 packages ...	
Gloves, 2 cases ...	75	Tea, 149 packages ...	936
Geneva, 84 cases ...	98	Vestas, 1 case ...	10
Gum, 26 tons ...	290	Whisky, 40 cases ...	30
Hardware, 186 packages ...	1021	Waggon, 1 ...	31
Horses, 33 ...	1916	Wine, 145 packages ...	613
Iron, 2 tons ...	46	Wheat, 186 bags ...	200

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AMERICA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Commenting upon the recent engagement at Manassas, the *Daily Alta California* says:—

The news by the next Pony will be looked for with anxiety. It is very evident that we were completely outgeneralled at Manassas. The anaconda system is a good one, but it must be perfect in all its parts to be successful. The timely arrival of General Johnston from Winchester turned the scale in favour of the rebels, and if Patterson had engaged him, as it is reported he was instructed, the Pony would have brought us very different news on Friday night. The immobility of that ring of the anaconda resulted in the defeat at Bull's Run. To move the head while the coils are suffered to remain in sluggish inactivity is not the way to ensure success. On the other hand, the policy of the rebels is concentration, followed by quick, decisive, and tremendous blows.

Before the battle recorded yesterday took place, we were informed that the rebels had a train of 150 cars at the Junction, and from that fact the conclusion was hastily formed that their intention was to fall back upon Richmond when we advanced, but we find that they were used for a very different purpose. It was by them that Johnston's army was conveyed to the battle-field from Winchester and Strasburg with such expedition. We are afraid that the advantage which the line of railroad, extending along their whole front, and enabling them to concentrate their troops at any point that might be deemed advisable with great rapidity, gave to the rebels, was not sufficiently estimated.

When the events of that terrible day are fully weighed, it must be admitted that it seems very strange that the rebels did not follow up their advantage. If they had pressed closely upon our disordered ranks they might have entered the fortifications at Arlington Heights with them, and Washington would then have fallen. One despatch says that the main body of the rebels were in retreat at the same time as the Federal troops. If both armies, after the first shock of battle, fall back in opposite directions, this war will roll on till the millennium. But we place no great reliance in that statement. The rebels were, beyond question retreating till the panic commenced, and then, reinforced by Johnston, they became the pursuers.

We can only account for their neglect to follow up the advantage which they had gained on the hypothesis, that they were not informed as to the extent of the demoralisation of our army, or that another sudden and brisk movement in another direction is contemplated. A despatch dated Washington, July 23rd, says that "it is reported that the rebels are evacuating Manassas and moving towards Richmond. About noon long trains of baggage waggons were seen going towards that point from the enemy's line, showing that they were at that time preparing for a backward movement." It will be remembered that before the fight at Bull's Run the impression was that the rebels were going to fall back upon Richmond. It may be that the conclusion drawn from the above movements is equally erroneous. By the Manassas Junction Railroad, Beauregard and Johnston may have proceeded to Strasburg, and fallen upon Patterson in such force as to render his defeat certain, and then by a sharp turn at Harper's Ferry, march upon Washington in the rear.

It must be confessed that an enterprise of that kind would promise more success than an assault upon the strong fortifications of Arlington Heights.

The St. Louis correspondent of the same journal, writing under date July 23, thus remarks upon so much of the defeat as those in power have allowed to become known:—

The Battle at Manassas Junction—Repulse of the United States Troops—Remarkable Affair.

The United States arms have met with a reverse. The history of the affair is perfectly extraordinary, and hardly has a parallel in any country. How a well disciplined and equipped army, after fighting gallantly all day long and succeeding in overcoming a superior force, posted behind masked batteries, could have been panic-stricken, surpasses comprehension. It has electrified the whole country with wonder, and yet there is no backing down. The effect in St. Louis was exceedingly disheartening to the Union men for a while.

Yesterday it became noised about the streets, in the morning, that the batteries at Bull's Run had been captured, and our troops had won a glorious victory. The gallantry of the Fire Zouaves, who cut up the Louisianians, and of the New York Sixty-Ninth (Irish) Regiment, who took one of the batteries at the point of the bayonet, was upon every lips, and the Secessionists were disheartened in proportion as the Union men were elated.

About the time the evening papers came out in the afternoon considerable excitement was caused by a rumour that later despatches contradicted the reported victory, and affirmed the total rout of General M'Dowell's division. It was so incredible that Union men would not believe it, but Secessionists jumped at it, to offset the stories of their defeat received in the morning. After a while it became known that despatches had been received, of a defeat of our army, by the evening papers, but were suppressed by the military commander of this post for fear of creating disturbance. It was a wise prohibition. The Secessionists have grown very bold lately, and their conduct before the suppression of the *State Journal*, in gathering around that office and creating a riot, upon the smallest item of a Secession advantage, justified the prediction that if news was circulated in the afternoon that M'Dowell had been defeated, mischief would follow. However, the facts as received became known, and there was considerable excitement all through the evening. The authorities caused the military at the arsenal, and the Reserves at Turners' Hall, to be put under arms, and in readiness to suppress any attack, and this morning the despatches were published. The edge of the first account was taken off materially, and although bad enough in all conscience, calm reflection enabled men to draw consolation and encourage hope for the future. To-day the city is perfectly quiet, although the Manassas affair is the main topic.

Troops Resuming their Encampments opposite Washington—Disasters of the Panic.

Washington dispatches of July 22nd, give the following account of the excitement in the city, and incidents of the retreat:

The troops are resuming the occupation of the entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. Colonel Heintzelman was wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Colonel Wilcox, the gallant commander of a brigade, was killed. The city this morning is in the most intense excitement; wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded, and the feeling is awfully distressing. Both telegraph and steamboat communication is suppressed to-day to the public. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

The following is an account of the beginning of the panic which resulted so disastrously to our troops: All our military operations went swimmingly, and Colonel Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull Run, when a terrible consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced, and immediately after, the body of the army lined the Warrington road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians who were on the ground, and soon our whole army was in retreat.

For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon. Several similar alarms had occurred on previous occasions, caused by a change of position of our batteries, and it was most probable that this alarm was owing to the same fact.

The Rhode Island battery was captured at the bridge across Bull Run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. It is reported the Black Horse Cavalry made an attack on the rear of our retreating army, when the remnant of the Fire Zouaves turned and fired, killing all but six of them.

Speculation as to the Enemy's Force.—General Johnston undoubtedly at Manassas.

It is vaguely reported that General Patterson's division arrived in the vicinity of Manassas this morning, and commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle-ground yesterday; but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from coming to General M'Dowell's aid. It is also reported that 4000 of our troops have been sent to Fairfax from the other side of the river.

It is probable the number of killed and wounded is magnified by large numbers who are missing. The lowest estimate of the killed and wounded may be placed at from 4000 to 5000.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle, a large number of the Ohio regiments publicly protested against being led by General Schenck, and it was only through the importunities of Colonel M'Cook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevented from making a more formidable rebellion. It was known to our troops yesterday that General Johnston had formed a junction with Beauregard on the night of the first action at Bull's Run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars moving in from Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the Confederates hailed their newly arrived comrades. They knew that the enemy was superior in numbers, and in their own position.

This was further confirmed by prisoners taken, but these facts were probably unknown at Washington. General Schenck, as well as the older field officers, acted admirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engaged in the endeavour to rally his men, to make a stand at Centreville.

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enemy in superior numbers, which turned the scale of battle. The enemy before now might perhaps have more to boast of, if they had followed up their advantage last night.

Repairing Damages.—Latest and Materially Modified Accounts.

The latest dispatches received by the morning papers state that the number of killed and wounded is gradually decreasing. Six hundred Zouaves have returned. It is now understood that Colonel Wilcox, reported killed, is living, though badly wounded.

General M'Clellan has been summoned by the Government from Western Virginia, to repair to Washington, to take command of the Potomac. General Rosencrans takes his place in command of the army of Western Virginia.

The *corps d'armée* at Washington is to be instantly reorganised and increased. Officers of regiments already raised will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished.

A private dispatch, via Baltimore, says careful examination leads to the belief that only about 300 were killed. The Connecticut regiment, heretofore reported badly cut up, have nearly all returned. The first reports of the decimating of the 71st New York, and the Fire Zouaves, are untrue.

It is estimated that 22,000 of our troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any one time. The whole battle occurred within a radius of a mile. It is now thought that the enemy left some of their batteries for the purpose of decoying our troops on.

Sherman's battery, or the greater part of it, has returned to Washington. The reason of the capture of the other batteries was because their horses were shot.

Five hundred of the enemy's cavalry have been seen since yesterday, near Bull's Run.

The News of the Confederate Victory in the South.—Southern Accounts.

The worst result of the disaster at Manassas, without doubt, is the effect which it will produce in the Southern States. It will increase their energy, encourage their hopes, and elevate their spirits so much as to prolong the present contest seriously. The North will never yield the superiority of Southern courage, and while the Southerners are thoroughly convinced now of their superiority they will, of course, fight harder than ever. Between the two the war will be fought out, and all hopes of peace are removed further than ever by the blow struck at the Government by the rebels. The Southerners are doubtless, to-day, ringing bells, firing salutes, and having bonfires over their victory. The following accounts, received by telegraph from New Orleans, confirm the supposition that Johnston reached Manassas at an opportune moment for the rebels.

New Orleans, July 23.—A dispatch from Richmond yesterday, says a fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning, became general about twelve, and continued until about seven, when the Federalists retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's celebrated Battery of Light Artillery was taken. [It will be seen that the battery was only partially taken—some of the pieces arriving safe at Alexandria.] It was a terrible battle, with great strength on both sides.

Richmond, July 22nd, via New Orleans, 22nd.—The reports of the killed and wounded were so unreliable last night, owing to the confusion following the victory, that we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving pain to anxious hearts.

General Beauregard and Staff are safe. Beauregard's horse was shot under him. General Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, he disengaged a portion of the enemy's force, and decided the fortune of the day.

No other reliable reports are received, but are hourly expected. It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals Scott, Patterson, and M'Dowell, and it is reported that the latter is seriously wounded.

Important Effect of this Battle in the North.

The present conviction is that the blame of the disaster rests with General Patterson. It was part of General Scott's plan that Patterson's army of 35,000 men should engage General Johnston's forces, only 25,000 strong. If Johnston retreated Patterson was to follow him and give him battle. If he succeeded in reaching Manassas, it was the plan to fall upon his rear. Had the programme been carried out the result might have been different. At all events the country will now demand that all old political fogies like Patterson be put aside, and there is an immense satisfaction already felt that General Banks had superseded him. But General Wool must now take the field—there has been so much fault found with the powers that be at Washington for keeping General Wool secluded in his office at Troy, that the popular clamour will now bring him out. It is said that he is superannuated—certainly not so much so as Patterson, or more than General Scott. General Wool *must* now *come out*—then it is bound to redouble the exertions of the Union men in the Border States.

It has been telegraphed from *Louisville* that the Union men, although depressed by the reverse at Manassas, are firm and resolute, and so it is in St. Louis as well as in Missouri. The *Democrat* of to-day says the reverse will prove the salvation of the Union cause, and arouse such a tornado that millions of brave hearts have already sworn to wipe out the disaster, and cover the rebel States with whitened monuments of retributive justice. There will be fresh levies and additional calls for troops. The North possesses wonderful elements of recuperation, and now is the time to show them. It will make the war bloodier than ever anticipated, and European nations will stand aghast with horror. Such is the result of trying to dissolve the Union. Another effort will now be made by the compromisers to bring their scheme into notice, but with Northern homes desolated, a cry of revenge will go forth so strong as to threaten the personal safety of any man who dares to say compromise more than once.

General Patterson's Incompetency Palpable from the Beginning—The Fatal Error.

It will be remembered that on the fall of Fort Sumter the people of Philadelphia became so excited that a mob visited several suspicious newspaper offices and made them show their colours. At that time General Patterson held such a questionable position, relative to secession, having extensive moneyed interests in the South, that the crowd waited upon him at his residence to make him show his hand.

General Patterson was very obstinate about it at first, but, seeing that his house would be completely gutted by a mob if he persisted in refusal to declare his sentiments, he succumbed, and made a strong Union speech. Still, there was a doubt of his loyalty, and, being Major-General of the Pennsylvania militia, the matter was considered important enough to press further. Patterson finally came out in a public declaration of loyalty, and proceeded with the reorganization of the State Militia so diligently as to silence all cavils as to his secession sentiments. But a man seventy years of age, and never distinguished for military ability, was not inclined to be popular, and, added to this, his own personal pomposity rendered him the reverse of popular. The origin of his appointment to command the division is explained by the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania near Chambersburgh by the Virginians at Harper's Ferry. To prevent this, while the army was being organized for the protection of Washington, several regiments of Pennsylvania troops were ordered to Chambersburgh, and Patterson was ordered to command. Eventually the force was increased, till he found himself at the head of a division. There have been loud outcries against him from the start. The delay in occupying Harper's Ferry, after its evacuation, was unpardonable, and allowed the rebels to return with a small force, and destroy several hundred thousand dollars worth of property. His singular slowness has done much mischief, as may be judged from the following dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:—

Washington, July 19, half-past 10 a.m.

Patterson, we hear to night, without orders, under the pretence of want of forage, has fallen back upon Martinsburg. If he were a Secessionist, he could not do the enemy better service. His is a case for removal, or court-martial and shooting.

It is believed that General Johnston has made a junction with General Beauregard. The information comes from a reliable and official source. So much for Patterson's generalship. His part of the game was to hold Johnston in check, and, when he attempted to move, to attack him; but the rebel has proved the better tactician, and old Pat is bamboozled. Such is the belief here in military circles.

If my information proves correct, look out for a terrible fight, against heavy odds, at Manassas, on account of the delay in the approach of Patterson's column.

The New York papers of Saturday contain notices equally derogatory, and it is palpable that he was not the right man in the right place.

The St. Louis correspondent of the *S. F. Herald*, also, under date 23rd July, refers to the suppression of all information in regard to acknowledged defeat. He says:—

We have news of the most startling character. Rumours of it were on every tongue in our streets yesterday. A dispatch, announcing a terrible reverse to the Federal forces in front of Manassas, had been received here, and I know was in type at the *Republican* office. The suppression of its publication occasioned every sort of surmise. The *Evening News* was visited, it is said, by authority, with orders to exclude it from that paper. What this news is, I need not say, since the account I send you discloses all that has yet come to hand here.

The Secessionist force was very strongly posted behind regularly entrenched lines, enfiladed by powerful and well-served batteries. The position was so strong, that it is said Secretary Cameron strove to prevent the attack on Monday, upon his return to Washington, on Saturday night, so convinced was he of its madness; but he arrived here too late, and was not able to order forward all the regiments that could go across the river. General M'Dowell and all his officers doubted as to the result when the attack was made, but it was determined to run the great risk in hope of a great victory. It was also stated that the attack was made contrary to the expressed opinion of the generalissimo—General Scott. Nobody, now that the assault has failed, seems willing to father the scheme, on the contrary, it is repudiated on all hands; and the whole and sole blame is attempted to be cast upon the general Government, which is said were the authors of the plan of the campaign.

With regard to the forces in the field on either side, we have authentic information with regard to the strength of the different divisions of the Union army concentrated in Virginia. It was as follows:—

General Patterson—central	25,000
General M'Dowell—northeast	45,000
General M'Clellan—northwest	45,000
General Butler—southeast	20,000
Total	135,000

Besides these are the forces under Colonel Stone, who is acting auxiliary to General Patterson, and the fleet in the Chesapeake Bay, ready to render aid to General Butler. Not included in the above are forty thousand men in Washington City, under General Mansfield, and nine thousand in Baltimore under General Banks—making a grand total of over one hundred and eighty-four thousand well armed and disciplined troops in and near the line of Virginia.

Of this force, the main attack was made by the right wing of the United States' army, composed of M'Dowell's division; the Washington division, or grand army forming the centre; the two giving a total of 85,000 men. M'Clellan's division, forming the left of the line, was not engaged; whilst Patterson's division, which had received instructions to watch the enemy under General Johnston and if possible to bring him to an engagement, was hopelessly searching for the force that had slipped through their fingers, and that was then miles away and falling like a thunderbolt, unexpectedly and irresistibly, upon M'Dowell.

Coming now to the force of the Secessionists then on the field, it is known that the force under Johnston numbered 15,000; and that under Beauregard, 20,000. Jefferson Davis commanded a division, but whether it was formed from a portion of Beauregard's corps, or whether it was an independent force we have no means of ascertaining. Supposing the former to be the case, there would be a force of 35,000 opposed to the Federalists; and if the latter, the number would perhaps be increased to 50,000. Considering the extensive and elaborate fortifications that had been constructed, and the very complete manner in which, from the details of the action, they were evidently manned, we should rather incline to the opinion that there must have been the latter number, 50,000, of men on the ground on the part of the Secessionists.

Some of the loss suffered by the Federalists may be gathered from the following items gleaned from the telegrams:—

Captain Griffin lost sixty of the horses on his battery, and brought away one gun.

It is ascertained that Griffin's battery of artillery lost seven men killed and seventeen wounded.

The Ayres' Battery, formerly Sherman's, was brought away without any serious loss.

The Seymour Battery was all saved except the 30-pounder rifle gun, which was thrown off the bridge and lost.

The Michigan regiments at one time marched up to one of the heaviest of the rebel batteries, which had been several times unsuccessfully charged by the New York Zouaves. They were subjected to a terrible fire by artillery and rifles. They, as well as the Zouaves, were without support, and after three ineffectual attempts were compelled to abandon the effort to take the battery. In the fight, Colonel Wilcox, who is reported wounded and taken prisoner, was reported killed. The total number killed of the regiment is estimated at forty. It is the opinion of nearly all the officers that the enemy's loss is nearly twice as great as ours.

The killed and wounded, grand siege gun, and about forty wagons are all in the hands of the rebels.

There are instances of teamsters having unhitched their horses and abandoned the wagons where there was no necessity.

The West Point Battery is badly cut up. It lost all the caissons and equipments—5 pieces and 40 horses; 6 men killed and 7 wounded. All the guns were thoroughly disabled before they were abandoned.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded officers:—

Killed.—Captain M'Cook, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of Zouaves; Captain Gordon, Company H., Eleventh Massachusetts; Colonel Slocum, of the Twenty-second New York; Colonel Wilcox, of the First Michigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth.

Wounded.—Colonel Lawrence, of the Massachusetts Fifth; Colonel Tompkins, of the New York Second; Colonel Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves; Captain Ellis, of the New York Seventy-first; Colonel Hunter, U. S. A.; Colonel Corcoran, of the New York Sixty-ninth; Colonel Clark of the Massachusetts Eleventh; Major Losier, of the Fire Zouaves; Captain Ricketts, of the artillery.

The city is intensely excited this morning. Waggons are continually arriving with the dead and wounded. The feeling is awfully distressing. Telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to the public to-day.

We append a few interesting items in relation to the engagement, in addition to those already furnished in our issue of Saturday.

An Englishman who was present at all the Crimean battles says, the fighting of our soldiers at Bull's Run was of the most splendid kind. Such charges as were made by the Fire Zouaves and the New York Sixty-ninth he had not seen at Inkermann or the Alma.

Washington, July 23.—It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of one thousand.

General Watkins is reported to have encamped seven miles from Bloomfield, with 2000 men. He has no field pieces, and the men are poorly armed.

Rebel loss at Manassas estimated by them at 3000.

Harper's Ferry, July 24.—General Johnston's force was 62,000 men before his march to Manassas, and was composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Colonel Stewart's cavalry went to Berryville to observe the movements of General Patterson's command. The rest of the cavalry went with General Johnston. They had at Winchester 87 pieces of artillery.

General Wise had been recalled, it was said, with his troops from Western Virginia. General Beauregard did it in opposition to General Lee's advice.

Louisville, July 24.—A special despatch to the Memphis *Argus*, from Richmond, of the 22nd, says that General Beauregard commanded that night at Manassas Junction, on the left. Sherman's battery is captured. Beauregard's horse was carried from under him. General Barlow, of Georgia, and General Bee, of Texas, are killed. The Lynchburg regiment are cut to pieces.

The best Federal troops were concentrated against Johnston's command, and pressed so severely that the issue in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here Barton's Georgia regiment, which was so terribly cut up, was stationed.

A large body of troops from Davis' command was sent at this critical moment to Johnston's assistance, which turned the tide of battle.

Unionists attribute the defeat to the inactivity of Patterson, who, it is reported, was a dozen times officially telegraphed to engage Johnston, at any odds.

On Sunday, about thirty arrests were made for attempts to incite mobs.

Amongst the miscellaneous paragraphs relating to the war generally, we find the following:—

The N. Y. *World's* despatch says: Professor Lowe made a balloon reconnoissance to-day, near Falls Church, and reports that the enemy are largely encamped between Fairfax and Centreville. In coming down, he landed between the enemy's pickets and ours, and came near being caught by the other side.

Disturbances in Missouri.—Our State is in a terribly distracted condition, and in many parts of it overrun by troops from abroad. There are twenty thousand men in arms here on the side of the United States Government—about half of whom are from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. With the exception of Jackson's army in the southwest, the operations against this force are guerilla affairs—carried on by individuals and small parties here and there; lying in ambush, shooting at the men as they march and are carried on the cars, but not offering battle. From these remarks I can hardly except Harris' tumultuary rising, although his presence wore the aspect of organisation and regular warfare; but from all accounts he is not maintaining the field in any open regular way. He receives a few additions and scores are leaving him—the whole movement being perfectly voluntary and capricious. It is evident that he can effect nothing except a few skirmishes, or taking off a few stragglers here and there. The probability is that some of his men will disperse and some proceed to join Jackson, with whom I presume Harris will be found shortly.

Outrages, &c.—Things are still disturbed in the district where Harris has been making his foolish demonstrations. One wrong and outrage leads to another. A few days ago a Dr. Palmer (Secessionist), being caught, was hung. In retaliation, B. W. Sharp, Esq., of Danville (Union), and a lieutenant of cavalry, one Jager, of this city, were shot at and taken prisoners. Sharp, though wounded, was immediately hung up, and so was his companion, Jager. Sharp has been a politician of note in his section of the State, and was formerly a director in the North Missouri Railroad Company. It is reported that he has been very active against Secessionists. But this is the turn things are taking in our State. Men are beginning to glare on each other with murderous eyes; and I seriously fear that we shall have hangings, shootings, and butcheries in cold blood, much in the style of Sonora and your other civilised neighbours in Mexico.

The Nez Perces Indians.—The Portland *Advocate* of the 27th ultimo states:—"The Council for the distribution of the annuity goods to the Nez Perces Indians met at the Lapwaia Agency on the 15th July. There were upwards of three thousand Indians present. It is reported that they seemed dissatisfied, and indisposed to accept the annuity goods. The Council had been in session three days at last accounts, and at that time nothing of particular moment had been accomplished. There seemed to be a division among the Indians upon some matter, and about two hundred and fifty of them refused to accept of the offer of beef from the agent, preferring to slaughter their own animals, which they did in the vicinity of the council ground. It is feared that this band of Indians, who have been absent from the Reservation from some time, have been counselling with the Snakes upon the subject of a war against the whites."

The women in Washington, it is said, are almost all secessionists, and in private circles among the permanent residents of Washington and Georgetown, hatred to the existing Government and sympathy with Jeff. Davis are freely expressed feelings. The wife of a well-known Senator, though not the representative of a slave or secession State, makes her house the rendezvous of rebels, and there schemes are openly, or rather freely, planned for giving aid and comfort to the Confederates. Not only this, but disunion is openly preached from the pulpits, and the fashionable Episcopal clergyman, at whose church the English Embassy, and many of our army officers and office holders worship, is an avowed secessionist.

Mr. Willis, in his last letter from Washington, describes a very strange scene which he witnessed at the religious gathering of the rebels, where, it appears, a "fashionable lady" had the impudence to rise from her knees when the prayer for the President of the United States was read, to let the world know what she thought of him, and where the clergyman had the audacity to proclaim his own sympathy for rebellion in an apology for reading a prayer for the constituted head of the nation.

Brigadier-General Irvin M'Dowell.

Brigadier-General Irvin M'Dowell, now in command of the United States forces at Alexandria and vicinity, is a native of Ohio and a nephew of General Cass. In his early youth, he was sent to France to be educated, and spent some years at a celebrated school at Troyes, in the interior of that country. On his return from France he entered the U. S. Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1838, in the same class as General Beauregard, and was appointed with that officer a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Artillery in the same year.

In 1845, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Wool, and the next year, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of captain. Beauregard, in the meantime, had been transferred to the engineer corps, with which he served with great distinction in Mexico. At the close of the Mexican war, Captain M'Dowell was attached to the staff of General Scott, in which capacity he remained until he received promotion. He is about forty-three years of age, and is married to a daughter of Henry Burden, of Troy, the celebrated manufacturer and inventor. General M'Dowell is a thorough soldier—of great physical endurance, and of the best kind of training for his present position.

It is said that the editor of the *Herald* is being loudly denounced by General Butler as a traitor. The commandant of Monroe implies that he has conclusive evidence that he (the editor) is in correspondence with the rebels, giving them aid, comfort, and assistance.

Among the projectiles fired at our troops at the battle of Great Bethel, was a large shell of new pattern, which did not explode. It was sent to Troy, where the arsenal employés dissected it, and found that it was filled with rice.

A Charleston merchant was drafted for the war some time since, and procured a substitute who was killed in an engagement. The merchant has again been drafted, and pleaded that he could not go as he had been regularly killed, and was so recorded. It is said that the military authorities refused to recognise his title to exemption, and insisted on regarding him as a living man.

The most wonderful hair-breadth escape on record, probably, is the following, from the *Virginia Herald*:—It is rarely that we read of a more narrow escape than the mother of Gresham made during the late vandal attack of the Lincolnites at Carter's Creek. The old lady is bed-ridden, and was lying on her bed when a cannon ball passed through her room, struck the head of the bedstead, and passed on between the sacking and mattress, and raised her off her bed without doing her any injury. She was then moved to another room, which was attached to the rear portion of the larger house, and in a few moments a bombshell passed through the apartment, and exploded, striking the chair which she was sitting in, without doing her the least harm.

Southern Bluster.

Southern items are not numerous, but such as are received are published in all the papers without distinction of party. The Southern writers impress me with the belief that the South is deeply in earnest, while all they have to say about the prospects of the war prove that they are under the most woful delusion as to the power and determination of the United States. It is not so surprising that men in the extreme Southern States should cherish such delusions, but it is strange to see how sanguine of success are those who speak for them at Richmond, and how monstrously they miscalculate their chances. Take as proof of this the following extract of a letter from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*:—

After all their bluster, I believe, as I have believed, that the fight will yet come from our attempt to take Washington, rather than from their attempt to take Richmond; and that it will be for us to say when the ball, by the army of the Potomac, shall be opened. Of course, we have no use for Washington. But from its being a stronghold of the enemy, who can give no securities for his good behaviour, we must drive him out of it.

Writing from Richmond under date of July 7th, the *Mercury's* correspondent says:

It has become evident that the enemy is not yet ready to fight us, even with greatly superior numbers on his side, on the plain or away from his entrenchments. Cadwallader and Patterson have 30,000 men, or more; Johnston, with Jackson's force united to his command, has, perhaps, about fifteen thousand; yet the enemy have not annihilated him. General Scott has under his immediate command, in and around Washington, between sixty and seventy thousand men, with every branch of this large army in a complete and efficient state. He has a full proportion of artillery and cavalry to the infantry, and has some eight thousand regular United States soldiers. He is well—not to say formidably entrenched all along the heights which form the banks of the Potomac, and even to the second and third tier of hills back from the river. Beauregard has not more than half that amount of force within striking distance, and yet the great General so far rests quietly behind his fortifications. Butler has a large army at Fortress Monroe, probably twice as large as ours on the main land in that part of Virginia, with an abundance of the materials of war of the most approved kind, and plenty of shipping for transportation and aggressive warfare, yet he hitherto has attempted nothing since the battle of Great Bethel.

The truth is, General Scott and his armies have acquired a wholesome dread of us. He is in fear of losing his laurels, and the mass of his men fear the puncture of their hides.

Matters in Kentucky.

From all the accounts from Kentucky, I fear that trouble for that State is brewing. The Kentucky and Tennessee Secessionists are acting in concert, and watching an opportunity for an outbreak. Considering the neighbourhood of Tennessee and the strong sympathies in Kentucky, the wonder after all is that Missouri should have plunged into the whirlpool before Kentucky. My explanation of the fact is that Governor Jackson is a greater fool than Governor Magoffin.

The following are detailed accounts of engagements that have taken place:—

The First Attack on Bull's Run.

We give below a report of the first attack on Bull's Run:

To-day was signalised by the occupation of another deserted village, Centreville, of which the intrenchments were without defenders, and by the battle of Bull's Run, which, at our latest advices, had not yet terminated.

General Tyler's column, which had passed the right a mile or so beyond Fairfax Station, at and near Germantown, which consists of half-a-dozen houses or so, moved at four o'clock this morning. The head of the column passed through Centreville without firing a gun, and halted in the woods a mile or two beyond.

A reconnoitering party, consisting of Captain Alexander, two companies of cavalry, and a portion of a battery, accompanied by General Tyler and staff, went out a little after twelve o'clock. They took up position on a hill two or three miles from Centreville, and half a mile from a creek called Bull's Run, which commands the valley of the creek and the hills beyond for some distance. Balls from the heavy guns exploded on a barn on the right until twenty-five cavalry emerged, who cheered and scattered. Six or eight rounds more brought an answer from a concealed battery, which wounded Sergeant Rohan, Company G, 2nd Cavalry. A cannon ball broke his carbine and sabre and made deep flesh wounds in both of his legs. Two of Lieutenant Benjamin's heavy guns were brought into action and soon silenced the Rebel battery.

Colonel Richardson's brigade, consisting of the 12th New York Volunteers, the 1st Massachusetts, the 2nd and 3rd Michigan Regiments, supported by cavalry and a battery, was next sent out to skirmish along the creek. They soon succeeded in waking up rebel batteries on the other side, which were followed by a heavy fire of musketry which our men returned with zeal. For half an hour the boom of artillery and the rattle of small arms from both sides of the creek followed each other fast.

In the opinion of officers who witnessed the engagement, their platoon firing was remarkably regular and effective, and their guns were served with great precision. They were twice reinforced, and occupying a very strong position behind entrenchments in a wooded slope, covered by the creek, were too much for the small force opposed to them, which was not, in the judgment of military men, more than a fourth of their number.

Our men, who were drawn up in line along the creek with the horses of the dismounted cavalry behind them, fell back somewhat, but in good order, and fighting bravely.

The rebels, whose flag floated from a mill, cheered lustily. At this moment a shell from a new battery to the left, hitherto silent and unknown, burst on the top of the hill, where our first battery had been stationed, and where a number of civilians were stationed. This eminence was near to and commanding a view of the scene of action.

Immediately by was your special army correspondent, and others stood a few yards below, on the declivity of the hill, the shell passing over them. Several casualties occurred, but no one was mortally wounded.

This shell was followed by several others, varying the monotony of whistling Minie balls, by which several had been wounded. All on the hill, both civilians and military men, deemed it prudent to withdraw.

But the pioneers had previously broken down the fences, so that our battery, which was waiting on the high slope, could have full range if necessary to cover the retreat.

They were waiting there still when your correspondent left, in order to cross the Long Bridge before nine o'clock, after which it is impossible without the countersign.

(*From the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser, July 22.*)

Our Troops on the Kanawha—the Battle of Scarey—how a Parcel of our Officers were Captured.

From various sources of intelligence we glean the following particulars of those army operations in the Kanawha region, which eventuated in the capture of several Kentucky officers, on Wednesday last. It would seem that the various detachments of General Cox's brigade, which have been "cleaning out" that country, had concentrated at the mouth of Pocatallico River, a small stream into which enters the Kanawha, about twenty miles below Charleston. The brigade is divided into three parts, one of which occupies the south or right bank of the river, the other the left bank, while the remaining portion is on three boats, prepared to support either side.

On the 17th, General Cox ordered the Twelfth Ohio, two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, together with the Cleveland Artillery and Captain Rogers' Cavalry company, from Ironton, Ohio, about 1500 men, to capture a rebel camp which was planted on a hill five miles above. Early in the morning of that day, they marched out to do this work. They found the rebels—report says numbering 4000 men—strongly entrenched with two rifled cannon, on a hill, having a deep valley at its base, in which was a wheat field.

Outside of their fortifications were a number of log-houses, in which loopholes had been cut,—these were occupied by riflemen, supposed to number about 300. As the troops were crossing the wheat field they were raked with grapeshot. The Cleveland Artillery immediately got their pieces into position, and in half an hour silenced the enemy's battery. The rifled cannon were then brought so as to rake the log-houses, and continued to deal death and slaughter among their tenants until the want of ammunition compelled our forces to retreat.

About half-past 2 o'clock, a messenger brought the word to camp that the troops had exhausted their ammunition, when General Cox ordered out a reinforcement, but before it started a second messenger arrived, saying that the enemy had broke, and was flying before our bayonets. This information was false. The order to "break ranks" was then given, after which Colonel Woodruff, Colonel De Villiers, Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, and Captains Sloan and Hurd, left the camp to see the retreat.

They rode three miles beyond the camp, being one mile beyond our pickets, and mistaking the enemy, who it would seem had been pursuing the retreating regiments for our troops, they trotted directly into the rebel lines, and were made prisoners. Our loss is variously stated, but appears to be about a dozen killed and thirty or forty wounded.

Dr. Thompson, an ex-Member of Congress, at present claiming to stand neutral, was taken before General Cox on the 18th, when he admitted the rebel loss to be 65 killed and 150 wounded.

On the day after the battle, a flag of truce, brought General Cox a letter from Colonel Norton, of the 21st Regiment, who was wounded in the fight, and afterwards made a prisoner, saying that his wound was in the thigh; that he was doing well and expected to be out of bed in a couple of weeks. He also stated that the captured party were respectfully treated by their captors. The dead had been buried before the Silver Lake started and the wounded brought in.

The Battle of Carthage—Official Account.

The *Republican* has translated from the *Anzeiger* Colonel Sigel's official report of the battle of Carthage. In that report he states his killed at 13, and wounded at 31. The troops under his command were nine companies of the 3rd Regiment, 550 men, and seven companies of 5th Regiment, 400 men; also two batteries of four field pieces. The enemy was descried on the evening of July 4th. At that time Sigel was near Spring river, southeast of Carthage. Jackson was nine miles off, with, according to Sigel's estimate, 4000 men. Nine miles north of Carthage, beyond Dry Fork Creek, he found Jackson's men in array, their front presenting three regiments, deployed in line, the wings (two regiments) being cavalry; centre composed of infantry, cavalry and two field pieces. Other pieces were posted at the wings. 2500 men were in view.

Sigel's troops were formed thus: On the left, the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment, under command of Major Bischoff, in solid column, with four cannon. In the centre, the Fifth Regiment in two separate Battalions under Colonel Salomon and Lieutenant-Colonel Wolff. On the right, three cannon under command of Captain Essig, supported by the First Battalion, Third Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hassendeubel.

Major Bischoff then opened fire from seven field-pieces. This was promptly returned. Shortly after, Sigel perceived movements which were intended to outflank him. Efforts were made to counteract these movements.

A critical moment arrived when, to quote the despatch, Captain Wilkins, commander of one of our two batteries, declared that he could not advance for want of ammunition. No time was to be lost, as part of our troops were already engaged with the hostile cavalry at the extreme right and left, and as it seemed to be of very doubtful expediency to advance with the remainder without due support of artillery. The moral effect which the hostile cavalry made in our rear could not be denied, although the real danger was not great. The threatening loss of our entire baggage was another consideration not to be overlooked. I, therefore, with great reluctance, ordered part of the detachment at Dry Fork Creek back, while Lieutenant Colonel Hassendeubel, with the first battalion of the third regiment and a battalion of the fifth regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Wolff, followed by four cannon of Wilken's battery, proceeded to the baggage train in order to protect it against the meditated attack.

The enemy followed to Dry Fork and there was resisted two hours, causing him heavy loss, meantime he had with his cavalry completely surrounded Siegel. One of their forts was at Buck Branch, over which Siegel had to pass. Siegel then disposed his troops in a way to guard a rear attack and to force a passage across Buck Branch in front. All succeeded. The enemy were routed from their position in front, and the creek was crossed. Siegel gained some heights overlooking Carthage from the north. Here the enemy again took position and annoyed Siegel's command incessantly. Siegel continued the retreat to Sarcoxie, being relieved from attack about two miles southeast of Carthage. Siegel thinks from all accounts that the enemy's loss was three or four hundred.

The persistency of the attack against such odds of arms and discipline shows courage on the part of the Missouri troops. These troops no doubt stood up desperately against a long sustained fire from well-directed artillery (Sigel's corps being by far the best commanded among the U.S. volunteers in Missouri.) I can well believe that their losses must have been much larger than their opponents."

AWFUL ELOQUENCE OF AN AMERICAN SENATOR.

We give the following speech of General Riley from the *New York Tribune*, which states that it was delivered in the Missouri House of Representatives, on the 8th February.

Mr. Riley obtained the floor, and addressed the House as follows:—Mr. Speaker: Everybody is a pitching into this matter like toad frogs into a willow swamp on a lovely evening in the balmy month of June, when the mellow light of the full moon fills with a delicious flood the thin, etherial atmospheric air. (Applause.) Sir, I want to put in a word, or perhaps a word and a half. There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say, if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn-cobs and lightning-bugs! (Applause.) In the language of the ancient Roman,

"Come on, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base—in a pig's eye."

Now, there has been a great deal of bombast here to-day. I call it bombast from Alpha to Omega. (I don't understand the meaning of the words though.) Sir, the question to refer is a great and magnificent question, it is the all-absorbing question—like a sponge, sir—a large unmeasurable sponge, of globe shape, in a small tumbler of water—it sucks up everything. Sir, I stand here with the weapons I have designated, to defend the rights of St. Louis County, the rights of any other county, even the county of Cedar itself. (Laughter and applause.) Sir, the debate has assumed a latitudinosity. We have had a little black-jack buncombe, a little two-bit buncombe, bombast buncombe, bung-hole buncombe, and the devil and his grandmother knows what other kind of buncombe. (Laughter.) Why, Sir, just give some of 'em a little Southern soap and a little Northern water, and quicker than a hound pup can lick a skillet they will make enough buncombe-lather to wash the golden flock that roams abroad the azure meads of heaven—(cheers and laughter)—I allude to the starry firmament.

The Speaker: The gentleman is out of order. He must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Riley: Just retain your linen, if you please. I'll stick to the text as close as a pitch plaster to a pine plank, or a lean pig to a hot jam rock. (Cries of "Go on," "You'll do.") I want to say to these carboniferous gentlemen, these igneous individuals, these detonating demonstrators, these perigneous volcanoes, come on with your combustibles! If I don't—well, I'll suck the Gulf of Mexico through a goose quill. (Laughter and applause.) Perhaps you think I am diminutive tubers and sparse in the mundane elevation. You may discover, gentlemen, you are labouring under as great a misapprehension as though you had incinerated your inner vestment. In the language of the noble bard—

"I was not born in a thicket
To be scared by a cricket."

Sir, we have lost our proper position. Our proper position is to the zenith and nadir—our heads to the one, our heels to the other, at right angles with the horizon, spanned by that azure arc of the lustrous firmament, bright with the coruscations of innumerable constellations, and proud as a speckled stud-horse on a county-court day. (Cheers.) "But how have the mighty fallen!" in the language of the poet Silversmith. We have lost our proper position. We have assumed a sloshindicular or a diagonological position. And what is the cause? Echo answers, "Buncombe," sir, "Buncombe." The people have been fed upon buncombe, while a lot of spavined, ringboned, hamstrung, wind-galled, swine-eyed, split-hoofed, distempered, poll-eviled, pot-bellied politicians have had their noses in the public crib until there ain't fodder enough left to make a gruel for a sick grasshopper. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir, these hungry brats keep tugging at the public pap. They say, "Let down your milk, Sucky, or you'll have a split bag." Do you think they can stuff such buncombe down our craw? No, sir; you might as well try to stuff butter in a wild cat with a hot awl. (Continued laughter.) The thing can't be done. The public grindstone is a great institution, sir—yes, sir, a great institution—one of the greatest, perhaps, that ever rose, reigned, or fell. But, sir, there is too much private cutlery ground. The thing won't pay. The time will come when the nasal promontories of these disinterested grinders will be put to the stone, instead of their hardware. (Applause.) I am mighty afraid the machine is going to stop. The grease is giving out thundering fast. It is beginning to creak on its axis. Gentlemen, it is my private opinion, confidentially expressed, that all the grit is pretty near worn off. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me for my latitudinosity and circumlocutoriness. My old blunderbuss scatters amazingly, but if anybody gets peppered, it ain't my fault if they are in the way. Sir, these candadical, super-squirtical, mahogany-faced gentry—what do these know about the blessings of freedom? About as much, sir, as a toad frog does of high glory. Do they think they can escape me? I'll follow them through pandemonium and high water! (Cheers and laughter.) These are the ones that have got our liberty-pole off its perpendicularity. The high bird of liberty sits perched on the topmast branch, but there is no secession salt on his glorious tail. I fear he will no more spread his noble pinions to soar beyond the azure regions of the boreas pale. But let not Missouri pull the last feather from his sheltering wing, to plume a shaft to pierce his noble breast; or, what is the same, make a pen to sign a secession ordinance. (Applause.) Also, poor bird, if they drive you from the branches of the hemlock of the North, and the palmetto of the South, come over to the gumtree of the West, and we will protect your noble birdship while water grows and grass runs. (Immense applause.) Mr. Speaker, I subside for the present.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—ITS PERILS AND PARTIES.

(*From Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 3rd.*)

It is a sorry sight to see the largest nation in Europe quaking with anxious alarm lest she should prove unable to defend herself against external attack. Such is now, and has been for many months past, the case with Germany. Both from the tribune and the press—in speeches, in newspapers, and in pamphlets—words of suspicion and fear are poured out over the whole land. This alarm is confined to no one particular State or to any class of politicians—constitutional kings and absolute princes, Unionists and Federalists, although differing in all other points, all agree in regarding the immediate future of Germany with extreme distrust. They look to the South, and see danger to themselves from the revolt of Venice and Trieste; in the East, they see the Slavic and the Rouman races waking up from their long slumber, and ready to re-assert their nationality at the expense of some of their own members; but it is above all from the West where danger threatens most, from the "common enemy," as the Emperor of the French is not unfrequently called, whose fixed purpose of seizing the frontier of the Rhine on one pretext or another is a point of belief among all true Germans. The cause of this pervading fear lies unquestionably in the consciousness of weakness. Yet it does seem strange that a vast power like that included in the German Confederation, with a population approaching one hundred millions, should thus despair of its own safety; and it is stranger still that every one who considers the unwieldy ill-fitting machinery of the Confederation, is compelled to admit that these fears are too truly justified. Great although the power undoubtedly is, it wants a guiding and controlling head; it is rent by internal quarrels and paralysed by opposing interests. Before the coming danger the German Diet can only talk and wrangle; their discussions merely serve to complicate, and to lead them still further away from any common ground of agreement. Thus while France multiplies and perfects her means of aggression, Germany stands stock still in all that relates to a combined national defence.

The danger is urgent, and has called forth a host of counsellors outside the Diet: the whole nation has rushed into print with remedies suited to the case. Some, with the courage, and we might add with the folly of despair, recommend immediate war; recommend fighting with their neighbours on purpose to make them agree among themselves. This Hibernian expedient serves at least to show how far fear entering in can drive out reason and common sense. The Germans are naturally galled to think that, with abundance of brave soldiers, with lines of forts and mountains and rivers—with everything, in short, that can make a country strong—they are unable to use them in such a manner as to guarantee the common safety. The question is how to escape from this humiliating position, how to marshal the national forces effectively, without ruffling the sensitive self-esteem of the sovereign princes? Past experience, indeed, would tell us that such an aim was hopeless, and present observation supplies little that can encourage the friends of Germany; nevertheless, of late, several schemes have been propounded, to the consideration of which we would now briefly call attention.

In all the various plans, the arrangement proposed, let it be understood, is to apply only to the common defence of the Confederation and to the conduct of its foreign wars; there is no intention of interfering more in the internal affairs of each State than is now the case. Each State will still continue to exercise its full sovereign power; nor will any interference be tolerated in its affairs, unless these have fallen into a condition which renders it a cause of danger to the rest of the common fatherland. The plan which seems to find most favour in the eyes of the petty princes is a directory of the three, composed of a delegate from Austria, Prussia, and the remaining States respectively. By this plan the petty princes think they might still make themselves felt in the conduct of affairs; or might even, in the probable case of rivalry between Austria and Prussia, turn the scale to any side they choose. But such a mode of action, it is obvious, could lead to no real unity. There would still be the wordy conflicts and the feeble action of the old Diet; there would still be the old party conspiracies and tyranny—the union of two to impose their own will upon the third, and the refusal of the latter to be "majorityed," as enforced obedience to the vote of the greater number is usually termed in Germany. This plan is scouted by the most intelligent classes of the people, and is regarded with aversion more especially by Prussia, for she knows that, were this scheme to be realised, she would fall under the entire control of Austria and the petty States.

The so-called "dual" plan has more numerous supporters. It is a sort of compromise between Austria and Prussia with their respective backers. It would, so far, fairly range the whole strength of the country under these two dominant Powers; but still the question would remain as to which should take the supreme command. Some have proposed that Prussia should lead in the North and Austria in the South; others that the command of the entire Confederate forces should be vested in each of these Powers alternately for a fixed period. The first of these plans is, at least, practicable, and would be an improvement on the utter want of readiness which now exists, but the "alternate" system would never answer effectively. Rival executives would be continually succeeding each other, and would invariably leave a legacy of embarrassments behind them; or negotiations of importance, begun and conducted by one party, would have to be taken up, carried on, and finished by another party, to whom they were new, or who might even be opposed to them.

The third plan is that proposed by the "National Union"—the most compact, talented, and energetic political body now existing in Germany. It has struck its roots firmly into all the different States, but its progress is greater in the Liberal and Protestant North, than in the Absolutist and Roman Catholic South of Germany. It is based on the overwhelming necessity of providing the means of national defence. It declares that the present Federal Constitution is altogether inadequate for the purpose—a fact which few deny—and that there can be no national safety until the army of the whole of Germany be placed, in time of danger or actual warfare, under the control of one leader. It proposes that the Diet should be replaced by a representative Parliament for the whole nation. This Parliament would be quite a different sort of body from that farce of a Chamber which got hurriedly together during the troubles of 1849. That Parliament brought discredit on the nation, for it was one which "was without safety, dignity, or authority, and promulgated a constitution which had no means of enforcing its own decrees, which nobody obeyed, and which was unable to protect itself even from the mob in the streets." But this new Parliament, legally elected by duly qualified voters, and embodying fairly the opinions of the wealth and intelligence of the Confederation, would stand on very different ground, provided the execution of its decrees were confided to one great Power backed by the whole strength of the Confederation. For such a leadership there are naturally only two candidates—Austria and Prussia. But Austria, in these days, is scarcely able to defend herself from her own subjects; she is unpopular with the people, however much she may be worshipped by the petty princes; and besides, although she may be a greater European power, she is nevertheless a smaller German power than her rival, Prussia. Prussia is not only the greatest of the purely German powers, but, from the absence of extra-federal interests, she is less likely to embroil the Confederation in external wars. She has most of the machinery of a free constitutional nation in actual operation, and is surely though slowly acquiring her full freedom, in spite of the reactionary opposition of the feudal party. In all essential points, Prussia is undoubtedly the Power best adapted to direct the military force of united Germany; and were this scheme fairly carried out, the safety of the fatherland would be secured. Nevertheless, it appears certain that, except under the pressure of imminent war or the firm and general demand of their own subjects, the Princes of Germany will never consent to it. In most of the ruling families, feelings of self-interest and self-importance exclude every nobler feeling of patriotism towards their common country; and such is the opposition thus offered to the views of the "National Union," that their accomplishment at the present time could not be effected at a less cost than by a sanguinary civil war.

Meanwhile the "National Union" progresses. It is difficult at present to do more than guess at their numbers, but last April it was publicly declared to have 15,000 members on its roll, and the number was expected to be doubled before the close of the present year. The "league" unquestionably gains ground, for the necessities of Germany are working for it. It is noteworthy that, under this conviction, some of the princes of Germany have commenced a plan by which, if it should ever be followed up to any great extent, the chief actual military power of Germany will be centred in the hands of Prussia, independently of any action on the part of the Diet at Frankfort. Most of our readers probably observed that, about two months ago, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha incorporated his army, under certain restrictions, with that of the King of Prussia. This army, it is true, is inconsiderable in point of numbers, but the measure opens up a new course that may be followed by those princes who are patriotic enough to desire to strengthen Prussia's power of action for the sake of the general safety. That the strength of Germany would be immensely increased by the consolidation of its military force in time of war under one leader may be unerringly inferred, from the declaration of various writers across the channel, who maintain that the establishment of so enormous a military power in the immediate vicinity of France would compel her to claim the frontier of the Rhine as necessary for her own safety.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 5.

Hunter (s.), 265 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers—Messrs. Morey, Watsford, and 35 in the steerage. I.S.N. Company, agents.

Anna Maria, brig, 263 tons, Captain Murray, from Hobart Town 24th ultimo. Sawkins and Hays, agents.

Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 2nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Beck and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brookes and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fleming, Miss Hocking; Messrs. R. Tooth, H. Robinson, R. M'Kinlay, A. Feez, W. R. Stewart, R. Barker, B. Barker, T. H. Wright, W. Gordon, E. B. Southerden, J. C. White, R. Glisson, F. Forster, Thomas Forster, William Hill, James Berkman, and 29 in the steerage.

Ernestine, French barque, 277 tons, Captain Darborneus, from Bourbon 22nd August. Vial D'Aram and Co., agents.

October 6.

Ann and Jane, barque, 262 tons, Captain Smith, from Adelaide 21st ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Germain, Mr. Murray. Sawkins and Hays, agents.

DEPARTURES.—October 5.

Cinderella, for Shanghai.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Rhoderick Dhu, for Brisbane.

October 6.

Competitor, for Kamschatka.
James Maury, on a whaling voyage.
Highlander, for Melbourne.
Sisters, for Otago.

CLEARANCE.—October 5.

Wonga Wonga (s.), Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Arrowsmith, Miss Annie Cohen, Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. Henry Bennett, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Blackwood, Miss Officer, Miss Blackwood, Mr. M'Kinley, Miss Laura and Master Hubert and Sydney Rea, Miss Rickards, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. James Turven, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Crow, Mr. Graves, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John Salmon, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. D. A. Mitchell, Mr. G. Noel, Mrs. Kendall, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 5.

Courier, and William Hezlet, from Wollongong, with 97 tons coal; Sarah Dent, from Jervis Bay, with 180 slabs; Catherine, from Morpeth, with 76 tons coal; Colina, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 322 bags maize, 13 bales hay, 26 bags wheat, 22 bags bran, 25 bags flour, 24 bundles bark, 64 hides, 65 pigs, 9 horses, 1 calf, 55 cases jams, 25 cases eggs, 12 bales bacon; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 30 bales hay, 60 hides, 2 cases eggs, 1 horse, 3 baskets prawns, 10 hogsheads wine.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 5.

Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Dove, for Macleay River; Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Cumberland, and Atlantic, for Morpeth; Titania, for Moruya.

IMPORTS.—October 5.

Waratah (s.), from Brisbane: 5 bales 2 bundles skins, Morehead and Young; 2 casks tallow, 1 bale wool, Stabler; 34 bales wool, 94 hides, 2 casks tallow, Dangar and Co.; 7 casks tallow, Ebsworth; 20 bales wool, C. H. Humphrey; 12 bales wool, Tooth; 11 casks tallow, 4 bundles skins, Tidswell and Co.; 10 bales wool, Order.

Anna Maria, from Hobart Town; 30 tons hay, 20 tons potatoes, 10,000 shingles, 3000 palings, 3000 staves, Sawkins and Hays.

Ernestine, from Bourbon: 1994 bags sugar, 31 bags rice, Vial D'Aram and Co.; 2543 bags sugar, Order.

October 6.

Ann and Jane, from Adelaide: 221 bags wheat, 400 bags flour, N. Caston; 371 bags wheat, Barker and Co.; 870 bags flour, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 200 bags flour; 1391 bags wheat, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the John Masterman, this day, at noon.
For Otago.—By the Lady Young, on Tuesday, at noon.
For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.
For Auckland.—By the Kate, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.
For Brisbane—By the Telegraph (s.), on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 5: Telegraph (s), 700 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Brisbane; Lord Worsley (s.), 290 tons, Captain Kennedy, for Nelson; Uncle Tom, schooner, 166 tons, Captain Lake, for Brisbane.

The following vessels put into Twofold Bay on the 17th September:—General Wool, Highland Lassie, Yarra, Moselle, from Newcastle to Melbourne; Prince Arthur, from Newcastle to Adelaide; Thane of Fife, Mary Ann, City of Sydney (brig), from Sydney to Melbourne; Agnes, from Bellambi to Melbourne; Swordfish, from Moreton Bay to Hobart Town—all sailed on the 22nd, with the exception of the schooner Emily Allison, from Bellambi to Melbourne, which put in leaky, and left on the 25th ultimo.

The Ernestine left Bourbon on the 22nd August. She brings no report of importance with the exception of having had very heavy weather in Bass' Straits.

The A. S. N. Company's steamer Telegraph is again in splendid sea-going order, and will make a trial trip either to-day or Tuesday.

The Waratah (s.) left Cape Moreton at 8 a.m., on Thursday. She had strong N. winds and fine to Seal Rock Point; thence to Sydney, strong S.W. winds and fine weather; passed the Yarra Yarra (s.) at 7 a.m. on Friday off the Bellinger Peak.

The Lady Young has completed her loading, and will leave forthwith for Otago direct. A large number of persons have already secured berths, as she will be the first vessel away. She will doubtless take a full complement.

The following vessels may be expected from England daily:—From London: Jason, 87 days; Stornoway, 85 days; Woolloomooloo, 83 days. From Liverpool: Tuisco, 95 days; Queen Mab, 90 days; Impulse, 92 days.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Drover, brig, 174 tons, Patten, from Geelong.
October 4.—William Hill, brig, 309 tons, Gregory, from Geelong.
October 4.—Martha, schooner, 94 tons, Cordy, from Geelong.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 4.—Freak, Otago, H. M. Warfield, Nancy, from Sydney.
October 5.—Pacific, Kate Kearney, and Herculean, from Sydney.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVALS.

September 24.—Governor, from Sydney.
September 25.—Ann, from Sydney.
September 26.—Prince Alfred, from Melbourne; Grassbrook, from Hamburg.
September 28.—Vixen from Sydney; Clarence, from the northern ports; Carl Beyer, from London.

CLEARED OUT.

October 1.—Vanquish, 128, Scott, for Sydney. Cargo: 891 hides, 31 bundles skins, 34 casks tallow.

The Grassbrook left Hamburgh 1st June, and passed Falmouth the 8th; from the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope to Bass' Straits she was only thirty days, and arrived in Moreton Bay on Wednesday last with 123 emigrants. There were three births on the voyage out, and no deaths. The passengers are all in good health.—*Queensland Guardian*, September 28.

The schooner Pearl, from Western Australia to Rockhampton, is reported by Captain Curphy as having passed Cape Moreton on Thursday last.—*Queensland Guardian*, October 2.

The Pioneer has her bottom in and will have her copper on shortly. She will be ready for sea in about a fortnight or three weeks time.—*Queensland Guardian*, October 2.

In the recent survey of the Fitzroy river, Captain Rundle has discovered a new channel by which the flat at Humbug Point, near Proud Mount, may be avoided. At each end of the channel there is not less than twelve feet of water at low water of spring tides, and in other parts from five to six fathoms. At high water there is not less than three fathoms and a half in the shallowest places. A number of buoys are shortly expected, when the river from the bay to Rockhampton will be re-buoyed off.—*Bulletin*.

Hobart Town Regatta.—This event is advertised to take place on the 6th December, and will include the following important matches:—Champion Sailing Race, to start at 11 a.m.. for yachts and sailing vessels with fixed keels, not exceeding 35 tons yacht measurement. To start from Macquarie Point, round buoy boats off Pavilion Point and Ironpot Lighthouse, and back to place of starting. Entrance £10; five to start; prize £200, with entries added.—The Tasman Champion Prize, to start at 2 p.m., for five-oared whaleboats fit for whaling purposes, not exceeding 32 feet in length overall, and not less than five feet beam. To start from Macquarie Point round a buoy boat off Pavilion Point, thence round a buoy boat off Kangaroo Bluff, returning round the buoy boat off Pavilion Point to the place of starting. Distance 8 miles; entrance £5; five boats to start; prize £100, with entries added.—All entries for the champion sailing and pulling races to be made on or before Friday, 20th November, addressed to the Secretary, Bird-in-hand Hotel, Hobart Town.

Survey of the Coast.—Lieutenant Brooker has arrived in Tasmania, charged with the duty of conducting the coast survey of the colony, for which the boat we described some time back is being built at the yards of Mr. H. Miller. The general arrangement, we believe, is that the expenses of the survey shall be divided between the colony and the Admiralty, the cost to the colony not to exceed the sum of £1500 a year. The surveying party is to consist of Lieutenant Brooker, Mr. Guy, his assistant, and such other persons in the shape of boats' crews, draftsmen, &c., as may be found necessary. These are to be procured in the colony. Operations are to be commenced on the 1st October, beginning with Storm Bay and D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, which are to be mapped out on a scale of not less than three inches to a mile. The maps are to comprise plans of the whole of the coasts of the colony, plans of harbours, including Port Dalrymple, George Town, and the Tamar to Launceston; Great and Little Swanport, St. Helens Inlet on the east coast; Ports Sorell, Frederick, and Fenton, on the north; Macquarie Harbour, Port Davey, and some harbours on the west coast. The instructions direct that everything connected with lights, buoys, beacons, &c., if new, are to be laid down coloured on a system, and that soundings are to be taken well off shore, if the opportunity is afforded by the visit of a vessel of war, or by the trips of colonial steamers. The Surveyor-General is under instructions to afford every assistance to enable the party to fix positions of coast stations, &c., and in return all information obtained is to be communicated to the Survey office. It is laid down as a principle that Lieutenant Brooker is responsible to the Admiralty only for his proceedings, and in no way under the orders of the Surveyor-General or any other colonial authority. It is expected, however, that the two will work together in concert as the Ordnance and Admiralty Surveyors in England do, between whom there is entire accord. The Admiralty is to be reported to, monthly and annually, during the continuance of operations. We believe the officer to whom the superintendence of this important work is entrusted has had great experience in surveying in the North Sea, on the coasts of Australia and New Guinea with the late Captain Owen Stanley, in the Black Sea, and on the coasts of Egypt and Syria. We congratulate the colony on the prospect of the speedy and skilful accomplishment of an enterprise of such vital moment to the interests of commerce, and we believe in placing it in the hands of so distinguished an officer as Lieutenant Brooker, the Admiralty have desired to testify their sense of the foresight and liberality of the Tasmanian Government in promoting the work.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, 26th September.

By Electric Telegraph.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 5, 9 a.m.—Gundagai, W., fine and cloudy.
Goulburn, N.E., fine.
Bathurst, S.W., cloudy.
Mudgee, W.N.W., fine.
Newcastle, W.S.W., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Oct. 5.	8·30 a.m.	West.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	South.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
Oct. 6.	8·30 a.m.	West.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Strong, and clear.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m., October 5th.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·402	61·	58·	58·	64·	37·	00·4	N.E.	2	4
Goulburn .	27·722	54·	50·	46·	61·	40·	...	W.	1	9
Bathurst .	27·762	55·	48·	...	65·	34.	...	S.W.	2	8
Newcastle	29·840	63·	66·	55.	79·	54·	...	W.S.W.	2	3

State of Weather.

October 5.—Albury, very fine; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, showery; Newcastle, fine, and clear.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—October 5.

Bitters, 30 cases	£18		Nutmegs, 12 cases	£60
Books, 7 cases	290		Opium, 3 cases	1350
Barley, 1000 bags	720		Oil, 250 cases	340
Coffee, 320 bags	1200		Perfumed spirits, 6 cases	80
Castor oil, 10 hogsheads 50 cases	380		Pepper, 208 bags	350
Cigars, 2 cases	40		Piano, 1	60
Drapery, 131 packages	7810		Raisins, 40 boxes	100
Fruits, 50 cases	40		Rum, 50 hogsheads	1000
Gold, 3 boxes, 3000 ozs.			Slates, 50,000	850
Gin, 547 cases	435		Soups, 7 boxes	100
Groats, 14 cases	60		Sewing machines, 9	100
Hardware, 23 packages	120		Sugar, 70 tons	
Instruments, 1 case	40		Tobacco, 6 packages	120
Iron pipes, 78	20		Wine, 225 cases	220
Jams, 100 cases	225		Wheat, 1500 bushels	500

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. October.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
7	Monday	5 46	6 14	10 19	10 50

Moon.—First Quarter, 11th instant, 8h. 15m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

The unfortunate position of St. Paul's College has discouraged other attempts in the same direction, and cast a gloom over their prospects. We believe it is the intention of the Wesleyans to abandon their claim on the Government, and there seems no probability that the Presbyterians will give effect to theirs. We do not know what are the circumstances of St. John's, or whether it is likely to educate a number sufficient to make the outlay fair to the colony, and useful to the Catholics.

It is a miserable thing that a pile of beautiful buildings like St. Paul's, should be totally deserted, and that the annual charge on the revenue, shall have no better result. It is said that when the stranger passed through the splendours of an Egyptian temple, its gates of massive architecture, and its decorated halls, and finally reached the object of this grandeur and adornment, he found only an ape: what would be the discovery at the inner sanctuary of St. Paul's!

We understand that one reason for the abandonment of the college scheme by some who were invited to share in it, is the law which makes the affiliation to the University a condition of residence. Thus none can enter the college until they are prepared for a university course. This has led to too great facility in matriculation and to much subsequent disappointment. Youth cannot enter first into the colleges for preparatory learning, and in the state of education in this country there are not, and we see no probability that their should be, enough to supply a fair number not to occupy the colleges, but to enter on a university course. By establishing a high school, residences and tutors may be secured for a matriculated class, while the main business of the school is only preparatory. It was a waste of money to confine the colleges to those matriculated—although, doubtless, there would be an inconsistency in establishing a University college, and then side by side establishing four others, all of which might at the public expense offer the same curriculum. It was proposed by a committee of last year's session of the Assembly to repeal the Affiliated Colleges Act, by which £20,000 was granted to each of the four denominations, a salary for their wardens of £500, beside a magnificent site of several acres. We opposed as much as in our power this Act, and we foresaw the great difficulties it would create; but we do not believe in sudden abolitions. The Churches must now be heard; and if the Affiliated Colleges are abolished, it can be only on condition that the money expended by private subscribers on the public faith shall be fully refunded. Saving this condition, no one can deny that the present state of the affair make out a *prima facie* case for abolition. As the thing has been hitherto worked it is a failure, the most absolute we ever knew of. The railway is nothing to it, and we cannot think any just man, however desirous of upholding the scheme, would encounter the absurdity and extravagance. Whether any reasonable excuse can be furnished; whether any satisfactory change can be anticipated, we may admit that the thing is a total failure thus far. Either this is due to gross mismanagement in details, or the colleges were not required by the colony, and are a needless burden on the revenue.

While we feel all this, we see more than ever that no system of education will satisfy the wishes and views of the people from which the element of religion is excluded, and which does not guarantee that it shall be held in respect, and this can only be secured by the superintendence of the denominations. The colony, no doubt, disengages its sympathies from sectarian objects and ecclesiastical systems. It does not, however, want education to be like the Dewsbury devil, which tears everything to pieces. It does not desire to embody the spirit which mocks with shallow superciliousness all that heretofore commanded the sympathy and awe of the best of mankind, and teaches the youth to consider himself as among the latest and therefore the most perfect specimens of humanity. We know of few forms of faith which we could not prefer as the basis of moral thinking and emotion, to that contemptuous indifference to all which by some is taken for the perfection of liberality. It was this true and sound view, mixed with some smaller and narrower, which made so many shrink from a University which, beginning by being liberal, might in spirit, temper, and tone, be practically infidel. We see no reason why the benefits of the University might not be secured in connection with private establishments, but most assuredly none of the sects who have contemplated the erection of colleges will be satisfied without some other means of aiding, guarding, or developing the higher and nobler sentiments, and inculcating the obligations which have their foundation in God, their measure in Revelation, and their issue in Immortality. We set small value on merely dogmatic teaching, little on compulsory forms of unreal devotion; but the great thing to be sought after for our young men is such an atmosphere, and such an influence as may be in thorough harmony with their higher duties, and lead them to an appreciation of the true end of life. If these things cannot be obtained in connection with the University and Affiliated Colleges, better shut them up, and leave education where our fathers left it, to those who value it as an agency for elevating the moral as well as the intellectual nature of man.

The late American rebellion has disclosed that most of the men reared in the military schools are traitors to the United States. To appreciate this discouraging fact was naturally attempted by the statesmen of that country. Mr. Chase, the secretary, has produced his solution—namely, that while the youth in those establishments were taught war and military subordination, they were never taught to venerate the United States Government! No doubt a serious lesson on the obligation to reverence authority, and cherish the abstract idea of Government distinct from the persons who fill its offices, would be difficult during a contest for the Presidentship. "Old Abe" may be a respectable man, but reverence for his sovereignty must be troubled by the recollection of his original position. There is, however, a principle which might fix the conscience to the dais of the President, as well as to the throne of the Queen; the idea of a higher law than human; the rule of the Great Governor of all men, and the responsibility to Him for the performance of all secondary duties. For this probably there has been as little provision in the curriculum of the military school as for inculcating loyalty to a Government which celebrates its origin annually in the declamation of the 4th of July.

It is now seen more clearly than ever that society has been carried by the idea of freedom off the true foundations of stable government and lasting prosperity. It is a fine thing to see men attack a gloomy, cruel, incurable despotism. No characters considered as specimens of humanity, rise higher than these. They are the founders of the liberties of a people, and their memory is a perpetual lesson to their posterity. But in such men *reverence* was as prominent as their courage, and was, indeed, its great support. We differ, as a people, respecting the tendency of opinions and policy of the men who fought the battles of civil and religious liberty; but we all admire their dignified deference to the highest law, their submission to what they understood to be the voice of God. They were sagacious in council, valiant in fight; and this because they believed there was something higher and better than themselves. It has been complained by all who teach colonial youth that this great quality—reverence—is singularly deficient; that the terms current all tend to depreciate the old world claims to respect. To admire nothing, to wonder at nothing, is the sad tendency of those who have seen society only in its crudest forms, and public and private character in its darkest colours. This may be excused as well as explained; but then, who can tell the loss to the young man whose style of thinking has excluded him from the sublime and awful domain, where the Majesty of the Divine thrills the soul with its unutterable mysteries, where "the beauty of holiness" is proclaimed by nature herself in her softest and most persuasive tones, and where a sense of individual littleness and a conviction of the grandeur of human destinies, mix together to produce at once, a lowly self-estimate and exulting anticipations. Those who are taught only exact sciences, or to deal with the material and present—who are instructed that the highest wisdom is that required to combat for the prizes of this life, become shrivelled, gross, sceptical, contemptuous.

These are facts daily established in the observation of thinking men, and which more and more convince them that no system of education, even for the higher walks of life, will accomplish its proper end, which leaves untouched the moral nature, and provides no superintendence for the young mind while entering—often through doubt and difficulty—into the kingdom of Truth. No man who sees in himself the end and aim of his existence, and regards himself as the highest type of human excellence, or who pays homage only to his own impulses and passions, can attain to anything but the meanest moral and (in its better sense) intellectual stature. What can supply the place and functions of that Law, which is a yoke only to those who have been untaught to know its freedom—that Law, in the language of Hooker, "whose seat is the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world"?

The brilliant correspondent who has already done the *Times*, and through its columns, the world, so much service, by his vivid descriptions of the war in the Crimea, and the mutiny in India, has just completed a third tour on another battle-field, where the hostilities partake of the character both of a war and a mutiny combined. Starting from Washington, Mr. Russell has travelled south through Charleston to Mongomery and Mobile, and turning northward again up the valley of the Mississippi, emerged once more at Cairo into that part of the republican territory over which the familiar flag of the stars and stripes still waves. Accredited everywhere to the chief authorities, he has had free access to all fortifications, and a full sight of all military preparations. The Federalists themselves know so little of what is going on at the South, and what little is known is so distorted by the newspapers in order to create sensation paragraphs, that the outside world has hitherto been almost exclusively indebted to Mr. Russell's communications for any reliable information as to what the Southern settlers really contemplate, and what their views and feelings are. Brilliant, descriptive writers, it is true, are not always the safest guides through intricate national questions. But Mr. Russell does not make any great professions to be either a philosopher or a statesman. He has, however, had a wide and varied experience of men and things, and, though a civilian, has served at least a literary apprenticeship to the art of war. He has a keen eye for character, takes a comprehensive glance of all that comes within the range of his vision, and has the happy art of reproducing his impressions in so life-like a style, as almost to make his readers see the men and things he paints. The general accuracy of his descriptions has already been tested, both in the Crimea and in India. There is no reason, therefore, to distrust him now.

The general impression to be derived from his letters is, that as a military power the South is not to be compared with the North. It will win occasional successes, but can never establish a paramount military superiority. Apart from the fact that the North has the command of the sea and can rapidly supply itself from abroad with arms, ammunition, and stores, it has by far the greater resources in men, in money, and in manufacturing power, and also, what is of far more importance, in a diffused and sustained enthusiasm in the ranks. The leaders in the South are of course the planters. They claim to be gentlemen, and of good family. They are proud of all that that distinction implies. They have in many cases the education and the refinement which a life of comparative leisure enables men to acquire. They are in fact an aristocracy, and have all the virtues and all the vices of an aristocracy. They have no lack of personal courage; they will fight gallantly; they will be profuse in the devotion of their persons and their property to the cause they espouse; and the main ingredient of their hatred towards their opponents is a sort of personal and class hatred. But when we look for the force necessary to carry on a prolonged and exhausting war, we do not find it. An aristocracy at the head of a people who accept them as their natural leaders, show a formidable front. The brilliant energy is well sustained by a strong and steady force behind. But outside their own families the Southern gentlemen have none to lead except the mean whites and the negroes, and neither of these classes are to be relied upon like a yeomanry or a peasantry. The service can hardly be said to be intelligently popular amongst the rank and file. A good many, doubtless, are animated by a very cordial spirit of hate; but there is also a good deal of pressed service. The war, in fact, is a war of the upper classes. Not that there exists anywhere any visible love to the North, or any powerful lingering attachment to the Union. Mr. Russell has searched in vain for that large Unionist party, said by Mr. Lincoln still to exist in the Southern States, and to whose rescue he announces himself as about to go. But though the gentry are ready to fight to the death for the principle of State sovereignty, and the right of secession, the rest of the community are hardly so intensely loyal to any definite principle as to induce them to work and suffer as martyrs in the cause.

In the North, on the contrary, the war is thoroughly popular. The mass of the people rather lead their rulers than are led, and offer their services with a profusion which is absolutely embarrassing. They distinctly understand what they are fighting for, and they are personally enthusiastic in the cause. They are fighting for the maintenance of that Union the vastness and greatness of which has hitherto been to them a source of perpetual national pride. They are indignant at the "traitors" who have broken up the great republic, and they are attached to the Union so strongly that they are willing to make a tremendous effort to reconstitute it in its former glory. It is the abolitionist party which set in motion the agencies which resulted in the election of General Lincoln; but since the disruption, the question of union has overlaid the question of slavery. The New Englanders, however, are still the moving spirits in sustaining the enthusiasm they have been the means of evoking, and the cause they have advocated, though it no longer appears on the surface, still lies at the basis of Northern activity.

In some respects the American civil war is a reproduction on a new arena of that contest between Puritan and Cavalier, with which English history has already made the world familiar. New England was colonised by the Puritans; the plantations were colonised by cavaliers. The two classes have retained much of their distinctiveness, even to the present time, and though at the War of Independence they had a common quarrel with the mother country, and were consequently both included in the republic that resulted, there has never been a thorough social amalgamation. The latent antagonism, so long concealed under superficial republican forms, has now burst forth again, and astonished the world with the persistency of hereditary types of character. There are elements in both the species which challenge the admiration of an impartial observer, and there are also counterbalancing defects. But when the two parties become confronted with each other in a civil war, we know from experience which of them, *cæteris paribus*, will prove the stronger. The Southern States, however, possess, in their geographical position, a means of defence, and a power of resistance, which do not belong to them intrinsically as a party. Their real stronghold is not in their cause, nor in themselves, but in the peculiar characteristics of their territory. In the open field, or sheltered behind a fortress, they are no match for the superior prowess of the North. But if they avail themselves of the natural advantages of their position, and thoroughly comprehend the art of leisurely retreat, they cannot be conquered. The Southern sun, and the marsh fever will fight for them. Northern troops cannot live in Southern swamps. Pertinacity, dogged resistance at well selected points, will enable Mr. Jefferson Davis to wear out the winter months, without giving the North the chance of a great victory. And even if the South should suffer great disasters in the field, conquest is but the beginning of difficulties to the North. It will be impossible to exterminate the whole race of planters, or to confiscate all their properties. It will be equally impossible to change their resolute determination never again to submit to the domineering of the North. The country is too vast and too thinly peopled to be permanently occupied by an invading army, and if the South is obstinate in its secession, the North may win victories for ever, without reorganising what was once the United States.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

QUEENSCLIFFE.

Saturday, 8 p.m.

ARRIVED.

Empress of the Seas, ship, from Liverpool.

William Watson, barque, and Matador, from Newcastle.

Niko, barque, supposed to be from Gottenburgh.

Sham Defences in the Metropolitan District Court.—We have been requested to call attention to the determination expressed by the Judge at the last sittings, viz., that in all cases in which it appears to him that actions are defended merely to gain time, he will award to the plaintiffs extra costs.

The Morpeth Railway.—A petition to the Legislative Assembly is being got up in Morpeth adverse to the projected railway in that quarter. The grounds of objection set forth by the petitioners against the scheme are:—That the great highway of the district, the Hunter River, is entirely in the hands of two incorporated companies of capitalists, who, instead of conducting their business transactions in accordance with the rules of legitimate competition, are acting in direct and open collusion; that in consequence of this monopoly, the cost of transporting agricultural produce along this line of traffic to the Sydney market, amounts ordinarily to one-third, often to one-half, and sometimes to three-fourths of its mercantile value; that the exorbitant freights and prohibitory fares imposed by these companies have completely prostrated the trade of the district, and virtually cut off all personal intercourse between residents and the urban population; that to diminish the traffic of the Great Northern line of Railway in order to increase the goods traffic of the river, would inevitably augment the cost of transport, and thus further militate against the industrial classes; and that the directors of the proposed line of railway are the same as, or identical with, those of the steam navigation companies.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.—Rossiter and Lazarus would beg to remind purchasers of their extensive and unreserved sale of groceries, oilmen's stores, candles, hams, bacon, caustic soda, paper, &c. Also, damaged candles. To take place at their rooms, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

FRIDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of John Hanks an adjourned meeting, for the Chief Commissioner's decision upon the claim of Mr. S. Thompson. His Honor said that this case had been so recently and fully spoken to, on either side, and depended upon evidence, parol and documentary, that lies in such a narrow compass, that he did not consider it necessary to say more than that he is of opinion that there was a valid binding contract on the part of the insolvent to pay to Mr. Thompson £1000 in case he enabled him to purchase his stock-in-trade from the trustees under a former insolvency, by giving his endorsements for £1919 16s. 7d., the amount of the purchase money; that Mr. Thompson fulfilled his part of that contract, and thereby conferred signal benefits upon insolvent; that this is not a case in which the contract could be invalidated for inadequacy—nor has it been so argued; that the formal agreement of 23rd July, 1858, did not include all the terms of the arrangement between the parties; that their letters and dealings show that the payment of £1000 was either an independent matter, purposely left unprovided for by the agreement, or a matter that was to be carried out by the stated payments referred to in certain of those letters; that insolvent made payments and supplied goods to Mr. Thompson to the amount of £287 0s. 1d., in part performance of his contract to pay £1000; that the expression of "free man," contained in Mr. Thompson's letter of 23rd July, 1859, relates to the payment of the last of the notes which he had endorsed for the £1919 16s. 7d., and not to the insolvent's freedom from liability to pay the balance of £1000 consideration for such endorsements; and that therefore Mr. Thompson is entitled to prove for that balance, £712 19s. 9d. As to Mr. Thompson's right to prove for another sum of £151 10s. 7d., mentioned in his affidavit, there appears to be no question. The proof for both amounts was therefore admitted.

In the estate of William Lynn, an examination meeting. One witness was examined by Mr. Moffat.

In the estate of Thomas Ireland, a second meeting. Neither insolvent nor any creditor attended. The meeting was, on the motion of the official assignee, adjourned until the 8th proximo, that a judge's order may be obtained for the examination of insolvent.

In the estate of Cowan and Israel, a special meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Thomas W. Wallis, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of William Ellis, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent was further examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 28th October.

SATURDAY.

The following estates were surrendered:—

Edward Hickson, of Botany-street and Cleveland-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £258 17s. 11d. Assets, £99 8s 3d. (Assets available for unsecured creditors, £47 8s. 3d.) Deficit, £159 9s. 8d.—Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Thomas Strange, of Margaret-street, Sydney, butcher's labourer. Liabilities, £98 13s. 5½d. Assets, £4 10s. Deficit, £94 3s. 5½d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

George O'Brien, of Darlinghurst Gaol, confined for debt, labourer. Liabilities, £52 11s. 11d. Assets, £41 5s. Deficit, £11 6s. 11d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Healy, of Kensington-street, Sydney, labourer. Liabilities, £99 15s. Assets, £2. Deficit, £97 15s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Daniel Beck, of Long Creek, storekeeper. Liabilities, £3059 6s. 3d. Assets, £2500 (estimated assets available for unsecured creditors, £1500 13s.). Deficit, £558 12s. 5d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 7.—Morris Magney, second. Henry W. Dudley, second. William G. Caporn, second. William Mansfield, second. Archibald Haswell, first. Robert Beck, special, for examination.

Wednesday, 9.—Anthony Vider, Henry Gershon, John B. Watson, Richard Harnett, William C. Ashton, William Walker, third meetings. George J. Crouch, special for proof of debts.

Thursday, 10.—Garland and Bingham, adjourned examination. John Beatson, adjourned examination. Alfred Curr, second. Alexander Brash, first. James G. Cox, first. John Harold, single.—*At Maitland*: Alexander Brown, single, 11. Thomas Boland, single, half-past 11. *At Bathurst*: Moritz Mendell, third, 11.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 8.—Charles Taylor, Henry Johnson, George John Crouch, Henry W. Gwynne, Colin Mackenzie, Michael Benson, James Fraser Poole, William Traill M'Kaughan, 10; James Williamson, 1.

APPEALS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Friday, October 11.—Hugh Maxwell, Aaron Steenbhorm, Joseph Dhanis, William M'Illhatton, George Augustus Frederick Lentz.

MUDGEE DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

FROST V. BLOODSWORTH.

This was an action on a cheque for £20, indorsed by the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff gave cash for the cheque in question, but not knowing the handwriting of the drawer, he had refused to do so without the defendant's indorsement, which was given. The cheque proved to be a forgery. It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that he had received no consideration for his indorsement. But the Judge ruled that the indorsement was in the nature of a written guarantee, on the faith of which the plaintiff parted with his money. Judgment for the plaintiff. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Brodribb for the defendant.

WILLIAMS V. HONEYSETTE.

The plaintiff claimed £15 paid to the defendant without consideration. In July, 1859, the plaintiff agreed to purchase from the defendant about seven tons of hay, at £8 per ton, to be cut and carted away by himself at his own convenience. He paid £15 on account. In July, of the following year, he sent for some of the hay, and not approving of its quality, had it surveyed and condemned. He consequently repudiated his bargain, and brought this action to recover his deposit; plaintiff non-suited. Mr. Brodribb appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Holroyd for the defendant.

COX AND ANOTHER V. SYMES.

In this action the plaintiffs sought to recover £60, the value of a slab cottage, bark hut, and other buildings, removed by the defendant from their land. It appeared that the defendant rented a piece of land from the plaintiffs at Merrendee, for three months, under the usual license for keeping a store at the diggings. He paid a former tenant for part of the buildings, and erected others. The judge ruled that, whether or not the buildings were attached to the freehold, the defendant was entitled to remove them, as being erected for the purpose of his trade. Plaintiff non-suited. Mr. Brodribb appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Holroyd for the defendant.

ISBISTER V. TE ONG.

The plaintiff claimed £34 3s., balance due for ploughing, hire of a team, and wages paid. The dispute turned on the agreement for ploughing. The defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff at the rate of £1 4s. per acre, for ploughing and harrowing forty-six acres of land; after nineteen and a half acres were ploughed and harrowed the defendant complained that the charge was too high, and it was then agreed verbally that the charge should be reduced to £1 an acre—£20 to be paid when thirty acres were ready for wheat, the remainder after the wheat harvest was over. The plaintiff, however, did no work under this second agreement, and now sought to recover for the work done under the first contract. Mr. Holroyd, for the defendant, contended that as the plaintiff had not completed his contract he was not entitled to recover anything. The judge, however, ruled that he was entitled to recover for the work done under the original contract, which had been rescinded at the defendant's instance, leaving him of course liable for the work performed. If the second agreement was binding in law, not being in writing nor in part performed, the defendant could sue the plaintiff for its breach. Judgment for the plaintiff £27 13s. Mr. Brodribb conducted the plaintiff's case.

MALLOY V. SIMPSON.

Claim, £3 11s., balance due for plastering a house. The defendant pleaded a tender of £2 10s. before action brought, which sum he paid into Court. The defendant employed the plaintiff to plaster the ceilings of three rooms at 3s. a yard; and according to plaintiff's statement told him to do what was necessary to the walls. This the defendant denied, and swore that when he knew that the plaintiff had began to strip the old plaster off the walls, he read to him a covenant of his lease of the property, showing that he was not liable to repair the walls. He, however, promised to pay him £5 extra, of which the sum paid into Court was the balance due. Judgment for the defendant. Mr. Brodribb appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. James for the defendant.

COX AND ANOTHER V. LITTLE.

Claim £20, for twenty-four fruit-trees, removed from the plaintiff's land, of which the defendant was tenant. A former tenant of the land had bought the trees at prices varying from 5s. to 15s. each, and planted them about five years since. The defendant becoming tenant of the property removed the trees to land of his own. Judgment for the plaintiff, damages £16. Mr Holroyd appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Brodribb for the defendant.

COOK V. SINDON.

This was an action of detinue for a promissory note for £98, entrusted to defendant for collection. The defendant filed pleas denying the plaintiff's title to the note, and claiming a lien on it to the extent of £12. The note was made by one New, and was dishonoured when due. The defendant, who lived in New's neighbourhood, took the note in expectation of getting it paid. After receipt of the note, he paid or advanced £12 to the plaintiff. The Judge ordered that the note should be delivered to the plaintiff on payment of the £12. As the defendant had denied the plaintiff's title to the note, he must pay the costs. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Brodribb for the defendant.

All the cases that were to be tried without a jury were disposed of before two o'clock. As the jurors were summoned for the following Wednesday, the Court was adjourned until that day.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Peden and Caldwell.

Seven drunkards were fined 10s each, one was sent to gaol for fourteen days as an idle and disorderly person, and another was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Thomas Webb, charged with having while drunk driven a horse and gig so carelessly that he endangered the lives and limbs of other passengers, in Darling-street, Balmain, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Bridget Bramble, found guilty of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was required to pay 20., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

James Bones was brought before the Court by sergeant Camplin, charged with having violently assaulted Mary Turner. Complainant deposed that she and the prisoner live together as man and wife, and that he very frequently assaulted her. Yesterday afternoon he kicked her in the abdomen, in consequence whereof she is still scarcely able to walk; the marks on her face and eyes were produced by previous violence; he was intoxicated. Defendant replied that he had no recollection whatever of having beaten complainant—they had both been drinking heavily together for some weeks. To pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month.

William Wade, taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen a piece of beef found in his possession, of which he gave contradictory accounts to the police, and being now unable to satisfy the Bench that he had become honestly possessed of it, was sent to Darlinghurst for one month.

The Poor Box.—Received from W., £1. Relieved two persons.

The Roster.—Monday, 7th October, Messrs. Ross and M. M. Cohen; Tuesday 8, Messrs. Ronald, Kettle, Hogg, and Day; Wednesday 9, Messrs. Shoobert, Armitage, and Caldwell; Thursday 10, Messrs. Lenehan and Spear; Friday 11, Messrs. Cooper, Williams, Rountree, and Manning; Saturday 12, Messrs. Peden and Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before Mr. B. Burdekin, and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Two persons, found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-hours.

Antony Abrecht, found guilty of desertion from the ship Chevalier, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol; and Allan Murray, a deserter from the Marcianus, to four weeks' imprisonment.

Robert Kelly, master of the schooner Atlantic, was fined 20s. with costs, for neglecting to exhibit a constant bright light at the masthead of his vessel, whilst she lay in the fairway of the harbour.

Roster.—Monday, October 7th, Mr. A. L. Lenehan, Mr. T. Skinner, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 8th, Mr. M. Asher, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. M. Metcalfe; Wednesday, 9th, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. J. Oatley, Mr. D. Peden; Thursday, 10th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. T. Spence; Friday, 11th, Mr. B. Buchanan, Mr. W. H. Eldred, Mr. R. Ronald; Saturday, 12th, Mr. J. Alexander.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Master's Office.—Brenan v. Brady, examination; Ireland and others v. Lucas and others, accounts of defendant Lucas; Ashdown v. Fox, general advertisement of sale; Riordan v. Hellyer, to consider proceedings; M'Donald v. Gunning, minutes; Williams v. Attorney-General, general advertisement of sale.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

All the undefended causes on the list for this month, commencing at No. 4176, will be disposed of to-day.

CAUSE LIST.

3742 Fisher v. Hickson	3811 Marrick v. Wilson
3746 Bett v. Doyle	3812 Rooke v. Booth
3751 Byrne v. Brown	3815 Bunting v. Moffat
3756 Jeaneret v. Barnsley	3818 Keys v. O'Brien
3763 Tarring v. Lazarus	3822 Welsh v. Griffin
3764 Tarring v. M'Kellar	3823 Neale v. Powell
3778 Morris v. M'Namara	3825 Sheppard v. Breakspear
3785 Perkins v. Collins	3853 Markin v. Maddigan
3788 Toose v. Simpson	3861 Gribben v. Lord
3791 Flynn v. Williams	3865 M'Call v. Christian
3799 South v. Wiles	3873 Fitzpatrick v. Anderson
3801 Maley v. Forrester	3887 Driscoll v. Stone
3805 Williams v. Knight	3894 Booth v. Austen
3807 Adrain v. Frith	3895 Booth v. Griffiths
3810 Smith v. Fotheringham	3897 Sherbin v. Moses

TERM PAPER FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1861.

MONDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

Motions, &c.—O'Neil and another v. Brown (*Rule Nisi*); in the matter of Carroll, gent., one, &c. Exparte Howard; the same v. same; in the matter of the application of Taafe for a prohibition; in the matter of the application of Duncan for a prohibition; in the matter of the application of Sempill for a prohibition; in the matter of Rogers, gent., one, &c.

Demurrers, Special Cases, &c.—Alexander v. the Mayor and others; Norton and another v. Campbell and others; Brown v. Tindall; Watkins and another v. Michaelis; Lloyd v. Wentworth; Berry v. Graham and another; Struth v. Brown; Hoskisson v. Uhr; Cooke v. Briggs; Regina v. Shanahan; Regina v. Du Yan.

Motions for Rules Nisi for New Trials.—Cuthbert v. Sempill; Fitch v. the Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

New Trial Motions.—Byrnes and another v. Williams and another; Walker and others v. Sempill; Cobcroft v. Parnell; O'Sullivan and another v. Brady; Hughes and others v. Brideson; Ruffy and another v. Keogh; M'Arthur and another v. Tebbutt; Ruffy and another v. Pearce; Myers v. Wright; Vine and another v. Daley and others; Sempill, official assignee, v. Beatson.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Burt and Co.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Gig, Harness.

Messrs. Alexander Moore and Co.—On the Premises, 51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street, Household Furniture and Effects; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Perambulators, Stoves, &c.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen.—On Campbell's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Amber Rosin.

Mr. J. M. Hughes.—In Bridge-street, near Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Drugs, Fixtures, and Furniture.

Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Hams, Bacon, Candles, Pipes, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags.

Messrs. Chatto and Hughes.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Caps; at the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock, Ale, Porter, Wines, and Spirits.

Mr. H. D. Cockburn.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Watches.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.—At Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s Stores, O'Connell-street, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Oil.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bull's Head Inn, Houses, Cottages, and Block of Land in Bourke and Hill streets, Surry Hills; The Brompton Hotel, Cook's River Road.

Mr. H. Vaughan.—On the Kingston Estate, Newtown, at half-past 12 o'clock, Weatherboard Cottage; at half-past 2 o'clock, Brick Cottage and Land, near the Petersham Railway Station.

Mr. J. C. Molloy.—At the Pawn Office, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Musical Instruments, Hoop Iron, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Soaps, Colza and Rape Oils, Brushware, &c.; on Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Ironmongery, Hollow ware, Sheet Lead, Paint, Putty, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tinware, Stoves, &c.

Mr. S. Wooller.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

Mr. J. O. Bradly.—At 195, Castlereagh-street, at 12 o'clock, Furniture and Effects.

Messrs. Gilbert and Co.—At their Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Cart, Harness.

Messrs. Pitt and Sullivan.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

Mr. W. Fullagar.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

Mr. J. Shea.—On the premises, Appin, at 4 o'clock, Property, formerly kept by Mr. Bean, as a public-house.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Two eggs of the native companion (Grus Australasianus). Presented by J. Dangar, Esq., 43, Hunter-street.

Specimens of batrachian reptiles. By Master Charles Edward Hewson, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

A malformed head of a bullock. By Mr. John Nott, West Maitland.

A snake (calamaria) and two lizards. By Edward Hill, Esq., Rose Bay.

A brown snake. By Mr. George Byrne, 710, George-street.

A shell (cypræa). By Mr. A. Butt, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

Two specimens of silk and a starfish. By Misses Mary and Charlotte Hannam, Bathurst-street East.

A pied cormorant (Phalacrocorax melanoleucus). By Mr. George Frost, Redfern-street, Redfern.

Miners' Delegates.—We are informed that two delegates from Newcastle made their appearance at Wollongong on Thursday last, and during that evening and following day made overtures to the miners in that district to suspend work. During the whole of Friday mining operations were suspended, but on Saturday the Wollongong miners resolved to continue their usual work, and the delegates returned to Sydney on their way back to Newcastle. There were four vessels at Wollongong, awaiting loading, but the Tiger schooner hearing that a strike was anticipated, returned to Sydney in ballast.

Free Church Presbytery.—The Maitland Presbytery in connection with the Synod of Eastern Australia, met in the Free Church, West Maitland, on Wednesday last. The clergymen present were the Rev. William M'Intyre, Rev. James Macculloch, Rev. William Bain, and Rev. Adam Gordon. The meeting was opened with prayer, and, after some formal business, the Rev. Adam Gordon was elected moderator for the ensuing year.—Mr. Macculloch stated that, in pursuance of instructions which he had received at the last meeting of Presbytery, he had communicated with the Free Church congregation at the Clarence River, relative to an informality in their recent "call" addressed to the Rev. Alexander M'Intyre (late of Ahalton), and that the error had been rectified. After some discussion, it was decided to refer the call *simpliciter* to the Synod.—It was reported that replies had been received to a series of enquiries which, by the request of the Synod had been addressed to every minister or Kirk session within their bounds; but as several parties had not yet sent in their answers, the matter was deferred until next meeting.—A communication from the Rev. Charles Ogg, of Brisbane, enclosing an extract from the minutes of the Free Church Kirk session there, and addressed to the Synod of Eastern Australia, was read by the clerk. The documents proposed a union between the Free Church congregation and other Presbyterian bodies in Queensland. After deliberation, the judgment of the Presbytery was to the effect that, while they would rejoice in a satisfactory union of the Presbyterians of Queensland, the proceedings of the congregation and Kirk session in the matter involved an utter subversion of Presbyterian order; and that, as no information had been supplied relative to the basis of the proposed union, they declined to take action regarding, further than to require that the Kirk session and congregation retrace their steps and proceed in a constitutional manner.—*Maitland Mercury*.

VISIT OF SIR JOHN YOUNG TO THE HAWKESBURY.

THE spirited arrangements that have been made both by private individuals resident in Windsor, and also by the inhabitants generally, to commemorate the visit of the Governor and his party, demonstrate unmistakably the gratification with which their visit has been long looked forward to and prepared for. The town was decorated with a profusion of flags of every size and shade; from the bridge on entering, and along the entire length of George-street, these were exhibited at every turn. In the designs of the banners the words "Welcome," and "Advance Australia," were prominent; and although there was nothing very elaborate or pretentious in them, they fully answered their purpose, of expressing the hearty welcome with which his Excellency and Lady Young were received. On Friday evening, a large proportion of the houses in George-street were lit up in every window; the illumination, necessarily simple in its character, was very generally carried out by the townspeople. A considerable amount of curiosity was evinced by them to obtain a view of the Governor and of the distinguished ladies who accompanied him, his Excellency's replies to addresses at the court-house being received with very enthusiastic cheering. A determination was at the same time manifested that the vice-regal visit should be long remembered in the district by a succession of popular demonstrations and festivities, in which his Excellency and Lady Young were invited to take a leading part. In addition to the Volunteer Ball, the Presentation of Colours, and the Dinner to his Excellency (reports of which we subjoin), a ball upon a very extensive scale is to be given this evening by the Hon. R. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., at his private residence, for which the invitations have been extremely numerous.

On Saturday morning, the Governor paid a visit to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society's Hospital, and was received by the committee, who showed his Excellency over the establishment.

Windsor has certainly never seen so large a concourse of persons as were assembled on Saturday last. Besides the volunteer force, which alone numbered nearly seven hundred men, visitors flocked in from all parts of the district, and not a few of the Sydney people took advantage of the holiday and proceeded to Windsor in vehicles or on horseback. The hotels were literally taken by storm. The throng was the greatest in the afternoon, when an immense crowd assembled on the common to watch the soldierlike manœuvres of the associated volunteer companies, and to see the regimental colours presented by Lady Young to the Windsor Company. The proceedings of the day formed an extremely agreeable episode in the experience of many residents in the district, who had never witnessed so imposing a spectacle, and who will long remember and talk over the display on the 5th of October. It was unavoidable that where so large a crowd assembled there should be some confusion, but the most perfect good feeling prevailed, and, excepting that the weather was somewhat unpropitious, the proceedings were altogether satisfactory and pleasant in their character.

VOLUNTEER BALL.

The evening of the day upon which his Excellency arrived in Windsor was commemorated by a volunteer ball, which took place in the barracks, a spacious building now made use of by the Windsor Volunteer Rifle Company. The affair was got up in a very spirited and creditable manner, and was marked throughout with the hilarity and enjoyment characteristic of such occasions. The room was gaily decorated with foliage, hung in festoons along the walls and also covering the rafters. Dancing commenced soon after eight o'clock, and was kept up with unabated energy till daybreak. The attendance considerably exceeded two hundred persons, and included, besides the members of the local rifle company, representatives of the Sydney, Parramatta, and Penrith Volunteers, their varied handsome uniforms presenting, as they threaded the mazy dance, a very lively and pleasing effect. This feature was the more observable at a late hour of the festivities, when the party was joined by several of the No. 2 Battery, who, after a forced march of nearly fourteen miles from the Blacktown station, tripped as lightly to the inviting strains of music as if they had been fresh from their homes. The duties of *maitre de ceremonie* were very efficiently performed by Mr. J. A. Walker, who had also taken a very active part in getting up the entertainment. At nine o'clock, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Cowper, Mr. Robertson, Colonel Kempt, Mr. Turville, and Lord John Taylour, entered the ball-room, and remained about an hour, watching the proceedings with evident interest. Both upon the arrival and the departure of his Excellency, the national anthem was played by the German Band, who were engaged for the evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

As stated in our issue of Saturday last, the Victoria steamer left the Phoenix Wharf at 9 p.m., with over 300 members of the Rifle Corps. The night was beautiful in the extreme—the sea outside being as smooth as in the harbour. She arrived at the mouth of the Hawkesbury about twelve o'clock, and little of the magnificent and wildly majestic scenery of the first forty miles could be seen—immense mountains overshadowed the river, the darkness being occasionally relieved by bush fires and fires lit as if for beacons on various points of the river.

The night had been passed amidst sounds of revelry—the drum and fife scarcely ceasing the whole way; the merry song went round, jokes were cracked, tales told by the veteran, who found eager listeners among the tyros in arms, causing the hours to pass rapidly away.

At daylight the steamer had reached nearly to Wiseman's Ferry, about forty miles from the mouth, and the splendour of the breaking morning added to the scenery inspired all with delight.

The inhabitants of every house and hut ran out to cheer the volunteers, and frequently the household gun was brought into requisition for the purpose of salute. The Hawkesbury pursues a most serpentine course, and every piece of land available for agriculture on either side is either cultivated or in process of cultivation. No sooner had those on board the steamer to respond to the cheers of the inhabitants of one house than a sudden bend in the river brought them in view of another party waiting, with handkerchiefs flying to greet them on their passage. The result was, that many became thoroughly hoarse with shouting. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with the affair was the interest the people residing on the river-side appeared to take in it—everywhere the welcome was warm, and expressed as vociferously as if the steamer was freighted with a conquering army. As the steamer progressed, the green fields spread out more and more on either side, and at length Windsor was reached, shortly after ten a.m., the passage having been made in thirteen hours. Long before her arrival in Windsor, the people had assembled on the high ground opposite the ferry, to greet their visitors. So soon as the steamer was got alongside the men disembarked, and formed in the road leading to George-street. Hearty cheers were given on both sides. The troops, headed by their band, then marched to the barracks, where they piled arms and were dismissed, with the intimation that dinner would be ready at one o'clock. All immediately betook themselves to an inspection of the town, which was now literally in the hands of the volunteers.

The dinner was arranged in the most excellent manner, with a due regard to comfort and convenience, on a piece of ground immediately in front of the court-house. Here a quadrangle was formed of tables about one hundred feet long, filled with poultry, sucking pigs, hams, roast beef, boiled beef, tongues, &c., and in the centre was a large tent, where heaps of provisions were being cut up by some expert carvers of the Hawkesbury Company. The amount of food provided for the force was enormous. Cartloads of roast poultry and pigs arrived on the ground after the men had "fallen to." Several young ladies were present to serve the volunteers with the good things provided in such abundance, and their task was by no means a light one; while the members of the Hawkesbury Company supplied their comrades with ale, ginger-beer, &c. It is almost needless to say the attack was most vigorous; good order prevailed throughout, and but one expression could be heard on all sides with regard to the arrangements and the providing for the volunteers. In the evening, tea was served out to those who were desirous of partaking of it. This matter reflected the highest credit on the residents in the Windsor district. Many of the suburban volunteers arrived during the night. No. 2 Artillery marched from Blacktown, members of other corps came on horseback,—in fact, they came into town at all hours of the night, and from all directions.

THE LEVEE.

At one o'clock on Saturday, Sir John Young held a levee at M'Quade's Hotel. There were present with his Excellency, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Robertson, and Colonel Kempt. The following gentlemen were presented:—Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. C. N. Ambrose, Mr. James Atkinson, Mr. W. Bowman, Rev. James Cameron, A.M., Mr. Thomas Chaseling, Mr. Richard Coley, Rev. C. Creed, Mr. Henry Day, Mr. D. Dunsten, Rev John Elder, Mr. William Fallow, Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, Mr. Forbes (Richmond), Rev. C. F. Gamsey, Mr. Gordon, Rev. P. Hallinan, D.D., Mr. William Hopkins, Mr. Hoskisson, Mr. Frederick J. Jackson, Mr. M'Culloch, Rev. George Macfie (Pitt Town), Mr. C. W. May, Mr. North (Water Police Magistrate), Mr. Nugent, Rev. H. A. Palmer, Mr. Powell, Mr. Thomas Primrose, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Alfred Robinson, Mr. Edward Robinson, senior, Mr. R. Ridge, Mr. Selkirk, Dr. William Shaw, Mr. G. B. Sutton (Baulkam Hills), Mr S. H. Terry, M.L.A., Mr. Stephen Tuckerman, Mr. William Walker, M.L.A., Mr. L. White.

THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

At two o'clock the troops fell in, after having satisfied themselves to satiety on the profusion of good things provided for them by the liberality of the people of Windsor. As they were about to leave the Barracks a heavy storm fell, and the men were compelled for the nonce to seek shelter. As soon as this was over they again formed, left their quarters, and marched down George-street, the windows of every house being filled with fair spectators; while an immense crowd followed them to the scene of parade. Among the spectators were a large number of horsemen from the surrounding districts, carts occupied by the burly farmer and his family; while the oldest inhabitant—and there appeared to be many who laid claim to the distinction—was also there. The troops were drawn up on the common, immediately in front of the Anglican church, and we believe we do not overstate the number of spectators at from 3000 to 4000. The men were formed into line to receive his Excellency, and as soon as his appearance was announced, the Artillery fired a royal salute—the first ever heard in Windsor. The line also saluted him. The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Kempt, Lord Taylour, Captain Pitt, and Mr. John Robertson, then inspected the troops,—and, while passing down the line, several remarks were made by the men, to the effect that it was not usual to be inspected by any portion of her Majesty's Ministry unless he should happen to be a military officer,—his Excellency does so to compliment the force, as representative of her Majesty. Three sides of a square were formed, and the Hawkesbury Company marched to the front. Captain Egerton was too ill to attend on the occasion, and Lieutenant Scarvall officiated. The colours were now unfurled, and are a very handsome set, bearing the name of the company in full on each. The camp colours were held by six young ladies dressed in white, and the large flag by Mr. Cowper.

Lady YOUNG then advanced and read the following address:—

The name of your town naturally recalls to the memory its royal namesake in England, whose gentle slopes are crowned with that noblest of baronial castles, for generations the home of our sovereigns, and from whose loftiest tower the royal banner proclaims the presence of England's Queen.

The fellow of this time-honoured flag I this day give to you. With you, it can never indicate the personal presence of our gracious Sovereign, but it can, and should at all times, be an emblem and witness to the world at large of the place she holds in your minds and hearts.

Loyalty to her should be your ruling spirit. It is a spirit which will instinctively guide you in many a difficulty, and point the way in time of trouble. You now stand before me as Volunteers; in an hour hence you will go to your homes as citizens. See that in both capacities you are true to these colours, and to the lofty principles of loyalty and honour which the sight of them recalls to the mind of every true Briton.

It is truly said that the sun never sets on the British flag. Let it be our part to show that it never sets on that energy of purpose and social virtue which have secured for it its present wide dominion, and the respect of the world. Let us show that, though a hemisphere lies between us and our Queen, she has no better or more loyal subjects than we, who have, of our own free choice, made Australia our home. During my short stay amongst you, this is the third time that I have been asked to perform the pleasing task this day entrusted to me, a proof, if proof were wanted, of the zeal with which the Volunteer movement is being taken up in this great colony. To me, also, in the future it will be a pleasing recollection—may I hope it will be the same to you, when I shall have left this country—that my name will thus, in a small way, be associated with those brave volunteers who serve our Queen and maintain the *prestige* of our race beneath the pale light of the Southern Cross.

Lieutenant SCARVELL then read the following reply:—

Lady Young and the ladies presenting the colours to the Hawkesbury Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Hawkesbury Volunteers, proud of having enrolled themselves for the defence of their country, receive these flags from the hands of the fair donors, and are truly grateful for the patriotic spirit which has animated the ladies of this district to this noble expression of their favours. Permit me to say that, should the peace of our beloved country be disturbed, I trust that the corps will not be found wanting in that loyalty and courage which belongs to the British soldier. It is, doubtless, pleasing to your Ladyship and Sir John Young to witness the progress of the Volunteer movement, and the spirit with which it has been carried out by the people of this colony. It has proved to the world that England and her dependencies are strong in their citizen soldiers. In conclusion, on behalf of myself and the company, your ladyship and the ladies of the Hawkesbury will be pleased to accept our most cordial thanks for the very handsome colours you have this day confided to our charge, which, under the blessing of Providence, we are determined to preserve unsullied. Be assured that this visit of your ladyship to this district will not be erased from our memories for many years, and, to whatever part of the globe you may go, you cannot be surrounded by hearts more devoted, loyal, and true.

Lieutenant Scarvell called for cheers for the Queen, Lady Young and the ladies of Windsor, Sir John Young, and Colonel Kempt; after which his Excellency advanced, and in a voice audible to spectators as well as troops, spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, accept my acknowledgments for the admirable manner in which you have signified to-day your loyalty and good-will. I rejoice to see so great a number of volunteers on the ground. The alacrity with which so many volunteers have come up from Sydney to be present at this ceremony is creditable to them. Their presence will not only do honour to this interesting occasion, but will serve to spread and strengthen the patriotic sentiment in which the Volunteer movement has originated. The presence of so vast an assemblage, and of so great a number of your countrywomen, must be of great encouragement to you. I trust that this, and the general sympathy which attends your exertions, will encourage you to persevere in the cause. I trust that the volunteer movement will go on and prosper, and that those who are now numbered by hundreds will in due course of time be numbered by thousands; and that the use of the rifle will become habitual in the country, so that its practice may not only be looked upon as a manual exercise, but that proficiency in its use may be esteemed an honourable distinction. Gentlemen, accept my best thanks for your services."

After this the troops were thrown back into line, and performed the usual evolutions of marching past in slow and quick time, forming into line, saluting, forming open column, &c.; the clouds, however, began to look threatening, and at five o'clock the vice-regal party left the ground. The men were then marched back again through the town, the Artillery, however, remaining to fire off their spare ammunition, which they did in quick succession. As the Volunteers returned every right company was marched to a large brewery, the others proceeding to the Barracks. Tea was supplied in abundance to those in barracks, which being disposed of, some settled themselves to sleep, but the majority were "on pleasure bent," and they dispersed themselves over the town, behaving, however, in a very orderly manner. The night was very wet, which prevented numbers from leaving the place. Those, however, who were tempted to wander away did not in any way forget their position.

The numbers of troops on parade were as follows:—

Mounted Rifles.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 8 privates.

No. 1 Artillery.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 20 privates.

No. 2 Artillery. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 39 privates.

No. 1 Company.—1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 bugler, and 27 privates.

No. 2 Company.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 29 privates.

No. 3 Company.—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 bugler, and 32 privates.

No. 4 Company.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 30 privates.

No. 5 Company.—2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 bugler, and 27 privates.

No. 6 Company.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 24 privates.

Paddington Company.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 24 privates.

South Sydney Company.—1 captain, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 21 privates.

Parramatta Company.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 24 privates.

Penrith Company.—1 lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 22 privates.

Glebe Company.—1 corporal, 1 bugler, and 13 privates.

Balmain Company.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 20 privates.

Newtown Company.—1 corporal, and 8 privates.

St. Leonard's Company.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 8 privates.

A. S. N. Company.—1 sergeant, and 8 privates.

Waterloo Company.—1 captain, 1 bugler, and 9 privates.

Band of Rifles, 33; Parramatta band, 14.

Total, 682.

THE DINNER.

A public dinner was given to his Excellency the Governor, at the Fitzroy Hotel, on Saturday evening. In the arrangements for this festivity no trouble or expense had been spared, and the banquet, which was served up in Messrs. Dettman and Kaiser's best style, under the direction of Mr. Holmes, the proprietor of the hotel, was in every respect a worthy ovation to the representative of royalty, the viands and the wines being the best that could be obtained, and the table being very tastefully decorated. Covers were laid for a hundred and thirty, and all the seats were filled. The Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, M.L.C., presided, Mr. Walker, M.L.A., acting as vice-chairman. Amongst the visitors invited with his Excellency, were Mr. Cowper, Mr. Robertson, Colonel Kempt, Lord John Taylour, and Mr. Turville. The following members of the Assembly were present:—Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Cunneen (members for the Hawkesbury), Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Egan, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Terry, and Mr. Hart.

The more substantial portion of the entertainment having been disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN called on the company to drink "The Queen." The toast was received with the usual demonstrations of loyalty.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Prince Consort and Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family;" and, after alluding to the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to one of the British colonies, expressed a hope that he might one day favour this colony with a visit.

The toast was very enthusiastically received.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the toast of the evening, remarking that, if any argument were necessary to show the position that this colony was now occupying in the eyes of the British Government, it would be found in the selection by her Majesty of the distinguished gentleman who now represented the Queen in this colony. (Loud cheers.) For himself, he could not look upon the assembly around him without a feeling of great interest and congratulation. He had lived among them ever since he had been a youth; and he could assure them that he had it from the lips of the Governor that, however proud and however gratified they might be at his presence there, he was equally proud to see them. (Cheers.) Every one present must have been pleased at the reception which his Excellency had met, and also at the kind manner in which he had responded to the addresses from the district. He would conclude by calling on them to drink in full bumpers the health of their guest, Sir John Young.

The drinking of the toast was accompanied by vociferous and prolonged cheering. Upon the subsidence of several rounds of enthusiastic applause,

His EXCELLENCY rose and said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I can well understand how a gentleman of such a character and bearing as your honorable chairman, having lived all his life among you, can have passed through the gradations of companionship and friendship to those of thorough respect and esteem; and I am ready to admit that any recommendation coming from him ought to have great weight. (Cheers.) Still, I cannot accept for myself the panegyric which he has been pleased to bestow upon me. And when I hear myself addressed in such terms, I can only say that I feel a sentiment of humiliation. ("No," and cheers.) However it may be, I accept the demonstrations which you have been pleased to honour me with as intended for the representative of the Sovereign. (Cheers.) In that capacity I am proud and happy to receive them, and I do pray heaven that the golden link of the Crown may long unite this people with their brethren in England—(hear, hear)—dwelling under similar institutions,—institutions dear to their feelings, and I hope conducive to their interests. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I recollect reading some considerable time ago the account of that which passed through the mind of a now distinguished foreigner, as he stood upon the noble terrace which encircles Windsor Castle, and gazed upon the rich expanse of fertile, cultivated, well-wooded land, which lies round and below the eminence on which the castle is built. That which struck him most was—not the beauty and variety of the landscape; it was not the clustering villages, nor the number of seats and beautiful parks, nor yet the silver windings of the Thames nor the "towers and antique spires" of Eton crowning the watery glades. No, this was not the view that chiefly arrested his attention. It was the thorough peacefulness—the air of quietude—the deep repose of confident, undoubted security which seemed to prevail over the whole expanse—(hear, hear)—and he wrote that, as he gazed upon that scene, he thought of his own country and of other countries in Europe, most of which—all of which—during the present century had been the scenes of warfare and violence, invading, and in turns invaded by, other states, and many of the first of which had been the scenes of political vicissitude which had destroyed all confidence in law and almost the possession of civil rights. And, as his thoughts with regard to those countries passed through his mind, he gazed upon the fields in which the sounds of hostile cannon had not been heard, nor the foot of the invader trampled, for nearly nine hundred years, and in which the people, free from the dread of foreign aggression, had so cultivated the arts of peace and so secured their political franchises, that they enjoyed the respect of their neighbours, and enjoyed an ample and enriching commerce, and a degree of social happiness and domestic comfort such as had fallen to no other nation recorded in the annals of history. (Cheers.) These were that gentleman's sentiments with regard to England, and I trust that the same blessings may be largely showered upon New South Wales. But there are many elements of society existing in England which are here but weak, or are entirely wanting—elements which have greatly conduced to her material power, and to the safety of England in her time of trial. And if you have great advantages (and I admit that you have advantages, and that you are free from those drawbacks and restraints against which England has had long to strive), you are, on the other hand, exposed to dangers and weaknesses against which there are safeguards in England that we do not possess. If you wish therefore to stand in the position that England has stood, and in which she now stands, and in which, please God, she will long stand, you will walk in her footsteps and follow her maxims. (Cheers.) Now the peace which England enjoys is owing to no chance; her greatness is not the result of accident. Every writer of note who has treated on the growth that she has experienced says it relies on this—upon some powerful bias in the minds of the people, some (as it were) instinct that inclines them on all occasions of doubt and difficulty to refer to the experience of the past—(hear, hear)—to a reverence for prescription, and to a firm determination to build upon old foundations—(hear, hear)—and on all occasions and at all hazards to respect and maintain the authority of the law. (Great cheering.) With this safeguard, and with the elements of society to which I have alluded in England, you will be safe; but without them you will fall, as many a nation has fallen, which started with as fair prospects as you now start with, and blessed by nature as happily as you are, but which wanted those instinctive propensities by which England has been characterised, and which have in every hour of doubt and difficulty carried her well through her trials. (Cheers.) But there is one thing which I think will greatly aid you, and upon which I am not prepared to inculcate any advice, because I know that it finds a place in your minds, and that every one, from your respected chairman (who has more than once mentioned to me how fully impressed he is with its importance and necessity), is thoroughly alive to the fact, that is, the demand for the diffusion of education through all classes of the community. (Cheers.) With an educated and intelligent people, any and every form of government is safe. The same intelligence which makes the diffusion of political privileges necessary also makes them safe and beneficial. (Hear, hear.) Now I am not going to give you a lecture upon education, nor yet to announce any preference for either of the two rival systems of education. But of this I feel convinced,—that there is sufficient knowledge and ample intelligence in this community to direct popular opinion to a right end in that respect. After full discussion upon the subject, there can be no doubt that the public opinion of this country will decide upon that system which is best, or upon that amalgamation and compromise between different systems which will best suit the wishes, and will also be most conducive to the interests, of the colony. But the reason for my drawing attention to this subject is, in order to make public some few conclusions which have appeared in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the article being devoted to an enquiry into the systems of education prevailing in England. A Commission of Enquiry was lately appointed, headed by the Duke of Newcastle, and the article I refer to is a statement of the result arrived at by that and other eminent English statesmen; their labours also appeared in six or eight large octavo volumes. But from this mass of very authentic evidence and opinions the *Edinburgh Review* has collected what it states are the conclusions that must be accepted as the result of that information. In order that I may make no mistake in quoting the remarks of the reviewer in reference chiefly to elementary education, I will take the liberty of reading them: "These principles are as follows:—1. That children learn as much and as well when the school hours are restricted to four or even three hours a day as when they are extended (as they now commonly are) to six or seven hours. The limits of the attention and mental power of children are soon reached; nothing but harm is done by an attempt to go beyond them. 2. That instruction can be conveyed with far greater facility and success in a well organised large school than in a small one. 3. That a certain amount of drill exercise has a most beneficial effect upon the moral and mental condition of the children, as well as on their discipline and physical health and bearing. Nothing tends so effectually as properly regulated exercises to shake off that slovenliness, heaviness, and inattention which are the bane of practical education. The results of these three propositions, if they are correct, are obvious. A vast economy would ensue from reducing the school hours to what is called half-time; the teachers would be able to devote a portion of their labour to evening schools for adults; the schoolrooms might be used at different times of the day or evening, for different educational purposes; and the school attendance of children might be prolonged to a later age, because it would be no longer incompatible with a certain amount of productive labour. Wherever the area of schools can be enlarged, as is generally the case in populous towns, a further economy of labour and expense may be effected, and with a marked improvement in the educational results." With regard to this, I will only add, that I think drilling of very great importance in another point of view—as gradually leading on to the training of Volunteers—(continued cheering)—and to the aid of that movement which is so popular—so justly popular as well as so necessary—in this colony. Now, gentlemen, there is one further topic to which I wish to allude, and that is, the preparations in progress, and the appearance which I trust this colony will make at the Great International Exhibition, to be held in London in the spring of next year. I trust that every person, who has it in his power, will give his aid towards those preparations. It can scarcely be necessary for me to say a word with regard to the value attaching to this Exhibition; suffice it to say, that the exhibition which was promoted and held in Paris in 1855 was held at a most difficult time; France was then engaged in a most serious war, at a distance of eight hundred leagues from the capital, with Russia—a war which might well be supposed to absorb all the attention of the French Government, and to require the deviation of its energies. Yet, notwithstanding this, the Exhibition was persevered in, and, with the aid of those who were willing to engage in the same direction, it was carried to a successful result. The experiment is now about to be repeated, and the opinions of many competent persons show the importance which they attach to the enterprise. Such exhibitions are not merely attractions to general visitors; they are schools of the agriculture, the industry, and the manufactures of every country. They really are answers to this sort of inquiries:—Where are the raw materials, the produce? Where are they sought for, and what are the best works to which they can be brought? In this point of view the Exhibition will alike benefit the producer of the raw materials, the manufacturer who works them up, and the consumer for whose use and comfort the operation is ultimately designed. Now, this colony will in many respects be very amply and well represented, but still I think it extremely desirable that it should be shown what its capabilities are, not merely what it produces but also what it is capable of producing. You have sent home lecturers to England, with a view to induce emigrants to come out. The class of immigrants you want are people of good character, of fair education and refined habits, and possessing some capital. That class of persons would require nothing more as an inducement to come out here than to show them really what the colony is now producing, and also what it is capable of producing. Your exhibition will be rich, and will represent the wines, various kinds of woods, wools of great variety and of excellent quality; coal and gold ores, and other ores carefully selected and scientifically arranged; and if to this could be added such products as samples of cotton and silk, it would be a valuable addition. I am told by Mr. Mort, who is, no doubt, one of the best judges on the matter, that this is exactly the zone in which cotton can be produced. It is possible that in the present state of the labour market it might not be practicable to engage largely in the cultivation of silk or cotton; but still it has been shown that these articles can be well produced in this country, and if industrious families could look upon their production as aids to their means, and as resources for the future, it would be a very great point gained; because I hope that the class of emigrants that will be induced to come out will be, as I said before, people of good character, of education and refined habits, and also possessed of some capital. And if such a class were induced to come out here, I cannot conceive a district in which they would be more likely to settle themselves in than in this very district of Windsor, in which we are now speaking. (Cheers.) Here they would find beautiful cultivated fields, that might recal to the eye and the imagination the fields of England. The horizon is bounded by blue hills, which very much resemble those which are beautiful to the eye, and dear to the recollection of Irishmen and Scotchmen—(cheers)—gardens that perhaps would produce not only every description of vegetables to reward the English labourer, but that are rich in the vine, the olive, the fig, the orange, and in all those varied riches which gleam upon the shores of France or on the sunny coasts of the Mediterranean. I cannot help thinking this a suitable locality for the class of persons whom it would be desirable to attract to these shores. I have now done, and I have only to repeat my thanks for the cordiality of your reception of Lady Young and myself—a welcome that unmistakably betokens your loyalty to the Queen. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers." The blessings which we now enjoyed, and which we hoped long to enjoy, might one day be taken from us. But we could now rest our hopes that this would not be the case upon the patriotic spirit which had been kindled amongst the people and which had led to the establishment of volunteer companies. (Cheers.) It had always been the pride of Englishmen to honour the army and navy; they had ever been the protectors of property and industry. (Cheers.)

The toast was received amid loud applause.

Colonel KEMPT was greeted with prolonged cheering, on rising to respond on behalf of the army. He thought there was little necessity for saying anything about the British army, because their deeds had so often been brought prominently before the public. May the toast of "The Army and the Navy" be always as cordially received as it was on this occasion. So much for the army,—and it might not be out of place for him to say a few words respecting the Volunteer movement. He would give his opinion that the Volunteer movement in this colony was already a success, and he felt satisfied that it would be eventually successful. And as to the good it would do—it would create order and unity, and promote such happy gatherings as we had seen to-day. But there were many things in reference to the Volunteer movement which we had to consider. They ought not to look entirely to the Government for support. When instruction was desired—say, for instance, with regard to camp movements—it was right to look to the Government for support. At the same time we must not rely altogether on the Government. He had the interest of the volunteers as well as that of the Government at heart; and he would urge that the public must be looked to, to make this movement a lasting one. In England, it was so; and it might happen that the Parliament might refuse to pass the vote for the volunteers. But the public, and particularly men of independent means—men who had property to protect—ought to give the volunteers their support; if that were the case, and if such persons would enrol themselves as honorary members of volunteer companies, the volunteer movement could not fail to the ground. All that the Government could fairly be called upon to do was to assist towards giving instruction in arms. The Government in this colony had done as much, and he trusted that they would do still more to assist that movement. At the same time the public must be called upon to rally round the Volunteer movement. (Cheers.)

Mr. PITT returned thanks on behalf of the Navy, and Lieutenant SCARVELL for the Volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN then called on the company to drink the health of the distinguished lady whose presence had contributed so much to the enjoyment of the day. Although that lady had been only a few months in the colony, she had already endeared herself to the people. Nobody could have witnessed the interesting ceremony which took place this afternoon without a feeling of admiration and pride at the presence in the district of so distinguished a lady. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, give, "Lady Young, and the Ladies of the Colony."

The toast was received with all the honours.

His EXCELLENCY rose, amidst cheering, to respond. With regard to the ladies of the colony, he had no doubt that there were many gentlemen present who were anxious to speak in their praise. He could only say for himself—now a man advanced in years—that the ladies seemed to him entitled to the admiration and respect of those who were entitled to pay them the tribute of admiration. (Cheers.) With regard to Lady Young, he could assure the company that she had had great pleasure in coming to Windsor and in presenting the colours to the Volunteer Company. This, he believed, had been as much the main business of their visit as to make themselves acquainted with the different parts of this extensive colony. He recollected hearing that Lord Carlisle, one of the most estimable and accomplished gentlemen whom he had ever met, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was twitted because he went to a great number of meetings, and was told that he prostituted the Vice-regal office in so frequently presiding at useful and charitable institutions. With regard to the object contemplated in the presentation of colours, Lady Young united with him in thinking it was the duty of every person to support the Volunteer movement. (Cheers.) If, however, the call had come from some charitable or laudable movement of less importance than the Volunteer movement, it would have had an equal claim on Lady Young's, and on his, attention. But with regard to the Volunteer movement, he thought that every man who wished well to this country should do his utmost to assist it. If thoroughly established and persevered in, it would become a great and patriotic movement. No man could join the volunteers without deriving benefit and having pleasurable recollections of the meetings with his companions. He hoped that this pleasure would be cherished, and that not merely annual meetings would be held in Sydney, but that frequent meetings might be held in every district, first, for the members of the different companies to compete amongst themselves, and then for the companies to compete with one another; not leading to hostile rivalry, but to a laudable and friendly emulation. (Cheers.) He hoped that those who were rich would in this matter help those who were less favoured, and that the companionship amongst the volunteers might be continually cemented. Depend upon it, no man could be entrusted with arms without feeling a greater respect for himself than he did before. There need be no fear of invasion so long as this movement was well supported. (Cheers.) He could assure them that Lady Young looked upon this movement as one that ought to be encouraged in every way; she had been very happy at being present to-day, and was just as thankful for the opportunity of attending as they could be for her attendance. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. SCARVELL briefly returned thanks on behalf of the ladies of the colony.

Mr. BOWMAN proposed "The Parliament of New South Wales." As British subjects they must feel desirous of seeing the Colonial Parliament the same as the Imperial Parliament. He had no doubt its judgment would be guided for the benefit of the colony.

Mr. ROBERTSON, who was loudly called for, said, No man knoweth what to-morrow will bring forth. Few persons would expect to have seen him return thanks for the Parliament. With regard to the Upper House he must prefer withholding his opinion until he saw how the members discharged their duty; he should, indeed, be glad to find they did it well. It would readily be admitted that the gentlemen holding seats in the Upper House were men of ability, having at heart the welfare of the country, and he (Mr. R.) believed they would do right. He should not detain them longer. His hon. friend (Mr. Cowper) would return thanks for the Assembly, and in that respect he had an advantage, as he (Mr. R.) could have gone in better for that branch of the Legislature. He begged to return thanks for the Upper House.

Mr. PIDDINGTON returned thanks for the Assembly. No doubt, Mr. Robertson spoke the sentiments of his heart when he expressed feelings of respect for the Legislative Assembly; and he was not disposed to question this high authority on the present occasion, which was not a fitting time to discuss the subject—people entertained different views on the matter. It possessed great influence for good or for evil, and it depended on the character of the members whether for each and for all it was an unmixed benefit. All present must have heard with delight the excellent maxims to which his Excellency had given expression; and it was certain the continental nations had failed to secure the blessings of free institutions. For some years the business of Parliament had fallen into arrear, and the present Parliament had endeavoured to overtake those arrears, but there were a large number of important measures yet to be disposed of. In thanking them for the toast, he must say the speech of his Excellency could not be too much dwelt on.

Mr. WALKER proposed the health of "The Ministry." He did so in no party or political spirit, and all present would admit that they brought a large amount of ability and experience to bear on public questions. To them also were the inhabitants of Windsor indebted for the large attendance of Volunteers on the present occasion, and he trusted it would not be long before they had a railway to Windsor. (Cheers.)

Mr. COWPER was loudly cheered on rising to respond, and expressed the obligation on his own part, and on that of his colleagues, for the manner in which their healths had been received. He presumed that it did not much concern them upon what particular grounds each individual joined in the toast; so long as the company joined in the toast, they might settle it amongst themselves as to why they did so. (Laughter.) He could assure them that while the present Government remained in office they would do all that lay in their power to perform the duties belonging to the high and responsible position in which they had been placed by the representatives of the people; because it was only so long as they had the confidence of the representatives of the people that they could hold the position which entitled them to be called the Ministry of the colony. It was about eighteen years since he first entered this room, then having achieved what was perhaps the greatest political triumph of his life. He had never forgotten the kindness of the inhabitants of the district, and it was a matter of gratification to him that having, upon his first entrance on political life, received such a kind reception from the inhabitants of the district, he now again met from them a similarly gratifying reception. It made him feel that what had transpired during the last eighteen years had not diminished their confidence in him. Much had happened during those eighteen years: many political battles had been fought; public men had been very much traduced, and often calumniated, but it showed that there had been some perseverance, some determination on his part to be able now to feel that, after all that he had undergone, and the number of public questions that he had taken part in, he was here on such a pleasant occasion, to receive at their hands the compliment they had paid him. However much any of those present might have been gratified with the speech of his Excellency, none had been more gratified with the sentiments expressed than he (Mr. Cowper) had been. There was not one word in that speech that he did not most cordially concur in; and it was a matter for congratulation that these colonies had of later years been considered of such importance by the English Government that the office of Governor of this colony had been conferred on a gentleman of such high ability and great political experience, and so well qualified for his position as a statesman. He had come up to Windsor not without great expectations, but those expectations had been more than realised, not only with regard to the social and good feeling which had prevailed, but also to the success of the Volunteer movement. He was glad to see that the Volunteer movement had taken such deep root in the community, and he admitted it was was only fair that the Government should be prepared to give it some encouragement. It was, he thought, a proof that the support which the movement merited had not been withheld by the Government; and he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fact that a great portion of the success that had attended the movement was due to the excellent inspecting field-officer, Colonel Kempt. (Great cheering.) It appeared to him that the speech of the hon. gentleman who had proposed the health of the Ministry, though intended as a compliment, was contrived so as to bring in a little business, and that the allusion to railway communication was perhaps partly by accident and partly by design. (Laughter.) Well, if it was intended to elicit anything from him—(although he had not always the credit of declaring in the most direct manner what were the intentions of the Government)—he would be candid on this occasion, and would state what they perhaps would look upon as an agreeable piece of information: and he would tell them that the evening before he left Sydney it was determined to place a sum of money on the Estimates for a railroad or tramroad from the last station on the railway into Windsor. (Prolonged cheering.) He believed that in asking the Assembly for that appropriation the Government would obtain the support of Mr. Piddington and Mr. Cunneen; and he only hoped that when the Hawkesbury people found a Government so determined to do all that possibly could be done in furtherance of their interests, they would make a point of sending in men who would support that Government. (Laughter and cheers.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed the health of "The Clergy of the Colony."

The Rev. Mr. STYLES returned thanks; as did also the Rev. Dr. HALLINAN, who said he believed the clergy of the colony were actuated by a desire to advance the social condition of the people, and cultivate loyalty to the Queen. The Rev. Mr. ADAMS (Presbyterian) also returned thanks.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN next proposed "Prosperity to the Commercial, Agricultural, and Pastoral Interests of the Colony;" which was responded to by Mr. J. MACDONALD, Mr. J. COPE, and Mr. GEORGE THORNTON.

The "Press," responded to by Mr. KELLY, was next proposed.

His EXCELLENCY rose and said, there was one toast, though not on the list, which he must propose. It was the healths of "The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Stewards." Drunk amidst cheers.

The company shortly after separated.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER.

Yesterday morning, the volunteers again embarked at Windsor, to return to Sydney, at ten a.m., prior to which a large quantity of provisions, left from the previous day, were placed on board. The gentle slope leading down to the water's edge was covered with those who came to bid "good bye" to their visitors, the fair sex predominating. No accident took place, the embarkation taking place under the superintendence of Captain Lavers, under whose charge the men were placed, and who was so careful lest they should tumble into the water, that one would imagine he had a sort of parental affection for the "boys" under his immediate control. All being on board, cheers were given—first, for the Hawkesbury Volunteers, the band playing "Auld lang syne;" and secondly for the ladies of Windsor, the band playing "The girl I left behind me." The warps were now cast off, and the steamer started amidst cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and the hearty good wishes of the people. The Victoria had not proceeded far when she stuck on a bank, but in about ten minutes she passed over it. The day was beautiful in the extreme, a bright sun and a cool, delicious, north-east wind. As the steamer proceeded down the river, the same demonstrations were made as on her passage up; and the passengers had this time the opportunity of viewing the whole of the scenery on this noble stream, the vessel reaching the mouth of the river shortly before eight p.m. In three hours more she was at the wharf, at eleven o'clock the volunteers had landed and proceeded quietly to their homes. During the passage but one opinion was expressed—that the whole arrangement had been successful in the extreme. It had afforded a pleasant trip for some five or six hundred persons, and the people of Windsor have had a military display by the citizen soldiers of New South Wales which must convince them that the volunteer movement is no sham.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The city coroner held an inquest at the Crown Inn, corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth streets, on Saturday, on the body of a woman named Elizabeth Gertrude Simms, aged twenty-nine years. The deceased had been a sufferer for some time, from epileptic fits, for the cure of which she was treated by Dr. Boyd, but for some weeks preceding her death she had not had the benefit of medical attendance. Unfortunately she had, of late, indulged rather freely in intoxicating liquor—a course attributed by her friends to the disappointments consequent upon reverses in business. On Friday last, she was too ill to rise from her bed, but had no one to attend upon her. In the evening, when her husband returned from his employment, he found her very ill, but he did not call in any medical man; at three o'clock on Saturday morning, he was awakened by his child, and on going to look at his wife—for he slept in another room—found her in an apparently dying state. He at once went for a neighbour, and when he returned the deceased was dead. Dr. Catlett (Dr. Boyd being prevented by some other engagement from attending the inquest) examined the body after death, and was of opinion, from the appearances, and from the evidence respecting the previous illness of the deceased, that she died from an epileptic fit. Verdict—"Died from natural causes, accelerated by intemperance." In a rider, the jury expressed an opinion that the deceased should have had some one to attend upon her, especially when she was so ill.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE.—At about five o'clock yesterday evening, a young girl named Hannah Maria Queely, aged thirteen years, daughter of Mr. T. Queely, baker, of George-street South, sustained frightful injuries by her clothes accidentally taking fire while standing in close proximity to the kitchen range in her father's house. On finding her dress in a blaze she became terrified with fear, and screamed in such a manner as to be heard on the opposite side of the street. Assistance was speedily at hand, and the fire on her clothes was extinguished, but not before it had penetrated to her back and other parts of her person. Dr. Aitken was immediately called in and dressed the wounded parts, but, considering the serious nature of the injuries and the shock to her nervous system, expressed but little hope of her recovery.

THEATRE SERVICES.—The service in the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon was conducted by the Rev. R. Hartley, who preached an able sermon from part of the 38th verse, 1st chapter of John: "Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye?" The theatre was well filled with a highly respectable and attentive congregation. The Rev. J. B. M'Cure was announced to preach on next Sunday afternoon.

GREENOAKES, DARLING POINT.—We remind our resident friends that Mr. Mort's beautiful collection of water-colour pictures may, this day, be seen. Visitors have merely to provide themselves with a ticket of admission.

We hear from very good authority (by private letter) that Miss Burdett Coutts is about sending out 250 British families to Queensland at her own expense.—*Queensland Guardian*, October 2.

ROCKY RIVER, SEPTEMBER 23.—The special correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes:—Although for the past fortnight water has not been so plentiful here as many would wish, still the last escort was, for our small population, a very good one—930 ozs. Mr. Dalton informs me that towards this Puddledock has contributed 24 ozs., Bingera and Ironbark 60 or 70 ozs., all the rest being Rocky gold. The tunnels started some little time ago are still being persevered with. The parties are delving and driving through granite with no other remuneration than the satisfaction of knowing that every day's work brings them nearer to the goal of their hopes. The granite in Parker and Co.'s tunnel on Mount Welsh has, to the satisfaction of all concerned, been much softer these few days past, so that the party are enabled to make more rapid progress. Law and Co. have very hard driving in their tunnel, which is intended to reach Doherty's Hill. However, nothing daunted, they cut and hew away into the bowels of the earth, fully assured there is sufficient gold ahead to repay them for all their time and labour. This party are making a very large dam in an economical manner. In the first place logs of timber were drawn across a gully close to the mouth of the tunnel and raised on each other, being supported at the back by piles driven into the earth. In front of this timber they have deposited all the stuff taken out of the cutting and tunnel, forming thereby a very large and substantial reservoir, which will be of good service when the drift is reached. Messrs. Mobile, Head, and Co., having procured the necessary waggon, rails, &c., have commenced operations afresh on the Cosmopolitan tunnel, and there is every reason to believe that it will pay very well, after the race which crosses the hill immediately above the adit is reached. The last shaft worked in that direction was rich in gold, and it is to be hoped that the same results will attend the present party, who appear to be of that genuine stamp which sees obstacles but to remove them. Snow and Co., on Mount Welsh, have had to lower their road, in consequence of a sharp dip which the rock made into the hill. This tunnel has now reached within a short distance of payable ground. The proprietors may therefore reasonably expect soon to be remunerated for their outlay.

KILLED AT SOLFERINO.—The journals announce the death, in one of the Paris hospitals, of a soldier named Pierre Valin, who has been labouring under a peculiar kind of mental aberration ever since he received a wound in the head at the battle of Solferino. The wound soon cicatrised, but the man ever after fancied himself dead. When asked how he was, he would reply, "You want to know how Pierre Valin is—why, he was killed at Solferino. What you see is not Valin, but a machine made to imitate him, and very badly made, too." In speaking of himself, he always used the word "it," instead of "I," or "me." He would at times remain perfectly motionless for days together, and appeared quite unconscious of the blisters that were applied to his person; nor did he show the least sign of feeling when pricked on the arms and legs.

EFFECT OF A PRIZE.—The Cracow journals announce the death in that city of a man named Brikowski, a fellmonger by trade, who won the great prize of 250,000 florins in the Austrian lottery last year. To obtain immediate possession of this fortune, he paid a discount of 11,000 florins, but from the time he had it in his possession, he seems never to have enjoyed a moment's peace, so fearful was he that some robber would strip him of his unexpected wealth. He kept it in an iron chest locked up in an arched vault, and visited it night and morning to see that all was safe, till at last, from excitement and anxiety, he fell ill, and typhus supervening, death soon delivered him from all his troubles.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.—The lieutenant of the county, Colonel Caulfield, has appointed Mr. Maxwell Cross deputy-lieutenant, in room of Mr. George Robinson; and some time since, Mr. Marcus Synnot, in room of Mr. James Harden, deceased.—*Armagh Guardian*, June 21.

ARMAGH MILITIA.—This fine regiment marched out on Tuesday under command of Colonel Cross, all the officers, doctors, and quartermasters were present. Of artillery and infantry together there were nine hundred and forty-seven men, whose excellent military appearance showed the care bestowed on their training, and was greatly admired by the people of Armagh, who felt justly proud of a regiment so strong and effective. A stranger could not possibly have believed that the recruits he saw march in such good time had been only three weeks at drill, the regiment embodied for training only a few days. Even old soldiers were astonished at the perfection they exhibited in every movement. It is highly creditable to both officers and men, and a consolation to the people to know that in a brief time an effective army could be got together to meet invasion. To this county in particular it is a matter of pride that its regiment is so complete, efficient, and remarkable for good conduct on all occasions.—*Armagh Guardian*, June 21.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1483548

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 4th October, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Repairs, &c., to Telegraph Station, Gundagai Erection of Additions, Berrima Gaol	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th October.
Construction of a Bridge at Rylstone Construction of Additions to Stoney Creek Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 22nd October
Erection of Lodging House on Glebe Island.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 29th October

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24th September, 1861.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature of New South Wales, 24 Victoria, Nos. 24 and 26, his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, that sealed TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, from persons desirous of advancing the whole, or any portion, of the sum of FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS, on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, Debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the Debentures prepared.

3. The principal sum will be payable on 1st July, 1891, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the Debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the Debentures; any change which it may be desirable to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, or at the office of the banking agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The Debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. J WEEKES.

The Treasury, Queensland, 10th September, 1861.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon, on MONDAY, the 21st October, 1861, from parties desirous of furnishing an efficient Steam Tug, for the use of this Government, for a period of not less than twelve months from the 1st December next, on the following conditions:

The vessel to be of not less than 40 horse-power. The contractor to bear the entire cost of maintenance, repairs, crew, fuel, oil, and insurance.

Tenderers must state the rate per month at which they propose to perform this service.

Further particulars may be obtained at this office; or at the office of the Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers, Sydney, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ANNUITY BRANCH.
(Extracts from Tables.)

TABLE C.—Annual Premiums, payable up to the ages of 50, 55, 60, 65, or 70 years respectively, to secure Annuities of £10 per annum, commencing at such ages, and payable during the rest of life thereafter.

PREMIUMS FOR ANNUITY TO COMMENCE AT AGE.

Age at Entrance.	50.	55.	60.	65.	70.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20............	2 8 8	1 11 4	0 19 6	0 11 8	0 6 4
30............	4 14 5	2 18 5	1 15 5	1 0 10	0 11 4
40............	12 4 3	6 6 8	3 10 6	2 0 1	1 1 7
50............	...	...	9 2 1	4 10 0	2 5 8

N.B.—The premiums paid are refunded in the event of the previous death of the member.

Examples of Bonus Additions to Annuities:
Age at entrance, 32 years; annuity, £20; duration of policy, 10 years.
Annuity commencing at age 50, additional annuity, £9 1 10
" " 60, " 5 2 10
" " 70, " 5 17 2
Age at entrance, 43 years; annuity, £104 (commencing at age 50) duration of policy, 6 years, additional annuity, £40 15s. 6d.

N.B.—This is the only office in Australia whose Annuity Policies participate in profits.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

☞ Annuity policies for £104 per annum, or any less sum, and the bonuses accruing thereto, are protected in favour of the member by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, after an endurance of six years.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31, 1861.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,259,760.
Income, 1860, £250,000. Accumulated funds, £555,998.
DIRECTORS:
A. B. White, Esq.
J. Gill, Esq. Hon. D. Kennedy.
Hon. W. C. Haines A. Ross, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT:—J. Rattray, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—J. Moon, Esq.
SOLICITOR:—Alexander Dick, Esq.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at current rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The bonus additions range from 35 to 71 per cent. on the premiums paid.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, forms of proposal, &c., may be had free on application at the Company's Office, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietry, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,600
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The following is a list of Classes now in operation, in connection with the Institution. New quarter commences on the 1st instant.

CLASS.	TEACHER.	MEETS.	TERMS
Greek	Dr. Woolley, D.C.L.	Wednesday, 7.30	Free
Ditto, elementary	Mr. Paterson, M.A.	Friday, 7.30	Ditto
Latin	Ditto	Saturday, 8	Ditto
Ditto, elementary	Ditto	Ditto, 7	Ditto
English Grammar	Rev. G. H. Stanley, M.A.	Wednesday, 7 30	Ditto
French	Mr. Curtis	Monday, Thursday, 7 30	£1
Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.	Mr. Jones	Tuesday, Friday, 7.30	£1
Drawing,—Landscape, Mechanical, &c.	Mr. Thomas	Monday, Thursday, 7.30	£1
Vocal Music	Mr. Chizlett	Monday, Thursday, 7.30	12s. 6d
Discussion		Friday, 8	Free
Ditto and Elocution	Mutual Improvement	Tuesday, 8	Ditto
Logic	Dr. Woolley, D.C.L.	Wednesday, 8	Free

Further information can be obtained on application to the Secretary,
JOHN T. HOBBS.

No. 61-50. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 3rd October, 1861.

LEASES OF PUBLIC BATHS for Females, and SHOPS in the George-street Market.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, from persons desirous of occupying shops Nos. 4, 5, and 6, fronting George-street, in the New Markets, for twelve months from the 24th instant; or for leasing the public baths for the use of females, in the Government Domain, for a period of from one to three years from the 1st November next.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURES.—Sealed TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until TUESDAY, the 15th October, at noon, for the purchase of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds of the E series of the Company's Debentures, of One Hundred Pounds (£100) each, dated 1st October instant, payable five years after date, and bearing interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Tenders to state the price per debenture of One Hundred Pounds, to which the interest accrued will be added, and the whole be payable on the 1st November next.

Tenders to be marked on the outside of the envelope "Tender for the A. S. N. Co. Debentures."
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 1st October.

TO CARPENTERS and BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a WORKSHOP (Timber) at Surry Hills, for W. M. Alderson, Esq.

Plan and Specification may be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to Mr. WEAVER, architect, 320, George-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before THURSDAY next, the 10th current.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

ERECTION of a JETTY at TATHRA.—TENDERS for the erection of the above will be received until the 14th day of October next. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers, Sydney. The Bench of Magistrates do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Court-house, Bega, 30th September, 1861.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of ALEXANDER BRASH, of Gundagai.—Offers will be received by the undersigned, until the 25th October, 1861, for the entire Stock-in-Trade in the above estate, as carried on by Mr. Brash, consisting of every article comprising a general country storekeeper's healthy working stock; a stock list of which, now in preparation, can be seen in the course of a week, on the premises at Gundagai, and at the office of the Official Assignee.

Offers will also be received, until the above day, for the Book Debts, amounting, as sworn to by Mr. Brash, to £516, and are owing by his regular customers, consisting of farmers and others in the immediate neighbourhood of Gundagai.

The offers will be received for the Stock and Debts either together or separately, and the remainder of the lease of the premises at the option of the purchaser.

Terms.—One-third cash, one-third approved bill for three months, one-third approved bill for six months.
ROBERT H. SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 50, Wynyard-square, Sydney.
Sydney, 25th September.

TO THE SQUATTERS of NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.—Gentlemen,—Having commenced business in Sydney as Stock and Station Agents, we beg to inform you that we are now prepared to make advances of the usual nature on stations, stock, and wool. We have also made arrangements for the disposal, by auction, of all wool, tallow, hides, horns, and other colonial produce which may be placed in our hands for immediate sale, and, when required, liberal advances will be made by us in anticipation of sales.

We will also advance on wool and other produce consigned through us to our friends in London for sale.

From our long colonial experience we feel confident of being able to carry out to your satisfaction whatever business you may favour us with.

Victoria Chambers, 133, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
September 10th.
JAMES and WILLIAM BYRNES and CO.

N.B. Our business in Parramatta will be continued as heretofore, under the style of J. and W. BYRNES.

PRODUCE STORES. — Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

TO SQUATTERS and the PUBLIC generally.—Mr. WILLIAM BLAXLAND having taken premises in Pitt-street, Sydney, purposes carrying on business as an Estate, Stock, and Station Agent, and Auctioneer.

Advances made on title deeds of properties for immediate sale, or on mortgage; also, on wool, hides, tallow, &c., for sale or shipment.

For the reception and sale of fat stock, sheep and horses, arrangements have been made with Mr. Dawson for the use of his yards and paddocks at Homebush.

Mr. Blaxland having had eight years' experience as an auctioneer, and in the management of landed estates, in England, and nine years' colonial experience principally among stock, has no doubt that he will be enabled to transact satisfactorily any business that may be entrusted to him. 154, Pitt-street, Sydney October 1st.

QUEENSLAND.—FATTORINI and CO.—The undersigned having large and extensive Sale Rooms, together with Stores capable of containing a large quantity of goods, are now prepared to receive Merchandise of all descriptions, Produce, &c.; holding Weekly Sales every Saturday, and sending Remittances by the following steamers. All goods forwarded must be for unreserved sale. FATTORINI and CO., auctioneers, stock, station, and commission agents, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland.

THE PARAGON HOTEL, Circular Quay.—Mrs. BROWN has many thanks to return to her patrons for their kind support. Lunch, at one o'clock (sharp), comprises every delicacy of the season—soups, fish, fowls, joints, pastry, salad, &c.; wines, ales, liquers of the best brands.

LA HOGUE and VIMEIRA.—To gentlemen leaving the colony.—The undersigned, having had great experience in the disposal of Household Furniture and Plate, will effect sales, either by public auction or private contract. Cash advanced to any amount when required. WALTER BRADLEY and CO., auctioneers, Old Bank of Australasia.

MESSRS. J. EMANUEL and LAST, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, continue to supply artificial teeth on the most approved principles, including the recent suction plate without springs or wires; can be fitted without extracting sound stumps or giving any pain. Charges strictly moderate. Surgery, first floor of Caxton Printing Office, No. 301, George-street North, opposite Mr. Jones's, jeweller.

J. HAGEN, Fancy Emporium, 279, George-street.—Just received, ex Wave of Life, splendid double magic lanterns, magic games, and implements, gymnastic ditto; a choice assortment of highly interesting and instructive games, for juveniles and family circles, as cubes, marriage oracle, colour game, fortune teller, Garibaldi game, metachromatypic, mosaic game, the soothsaying spider, kaleidoscope, Chinese imperial palace game, &c.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, in returning thanks to his friends the public for the many years' patronage he has received at their hands, begs to inform them that his extensive alterations are now completed, and he is thus enabled to make room for large shipments, ex late arrivals, of first-class HATS of every description, which he intends to sell at a considerable reduction for cash.

A large stock of gold and silver cord and lace livery bands, military and navy ornaments, &c.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

Australian Hat Manufactories, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

CHEAP NEW GOODS, at Lincolnshire House.—
460 muslin dresses, 12 yards, 4s. 11d., worth 6s. 6d.
270 muslin robes, 16 yards, 5s. 11d., worth 10s. 6d.
120 pieces french muslins, small patterns, 6½d.
275 pieces figured French delaines, 4½d
50 pieces plain delaines, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
25 pieces plain bareges, 6½d., worth 1s.
15 pieces balzorines, small patterns, 4½d.
250 rich robes, new styles, from 12s. 6d. to 40s.
125 rich llama shawls, plain cowls, 18s. 6d.
27 cases brown hats, 1s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.
100 cases bonnets, rice straw, 1s., worth 3s. 9d.
1 case glazed linings, 2½d., worth 4d.
1 case rich bonnet ribbons, 6½d, worth 1s.
2 cases furniture chintzes, 4½d.
Good white dimity, 6½d, ticks, 4½d.
50 pieces areophane, for evening dress, 1s.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, Hunter-street.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found to give instant relief, and prove a speedy and certain cure in all cases. This agreeable and efficacious medicine has now been in use for many years, and is universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for any of the above distressing complaints. One dose will be found sufficient to check the most violent fit of coughing.

Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Central Police Office.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rhematism, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never purchased Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A whole sheet of medical testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Price, in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; carriage free.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Skin Diseases, Bites, &c.—For all cutaneous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy. Health depends on a natural state of the skin; whenever its action is irregular, illness results. All can prevent this catastrophe by using Holloway's remedies. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

PATNA RICE.—For SALE, first-class samples. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

ADOPTED by the Governments of Great Britain and India, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and Brazil.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID for removing and preventing incrustation in steam boilers, land or marine. Testimonials and particulars will be forwarded on application to Messrs. P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, patentees and sole manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, Wapping Wall, E., London.

SUMMER STOCK OF BATHS.—Every variety of bath.
Hip baths
Sponging baths
Oval baths, up to 6 feet 6 inches long
Slipper baths, ditto ditto
Hanging shower baths
Vapour baths
Shower bath, with patent force pump
Toilet ware, a large assortment
New and beautifully finished goods.
IREDALE and CO., George-street, opposite the Markets.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.—
Ransome and Sim's iron ploughs
Howard's wrought iron Australian ditto
Iron barrows, light and heavy
Richmond and Chandler's corn crushing mills
Ditto chaff cutters
Ransome and Sim's ditto
American thermometer churns
Ditto Douglas pumps, lift and force
Hydraulic rams.
IREDALE and CO., George-street, opposite the markets.

FOR SALE—
Muntz yellow metal, 18 to 22 ozs., and nails
Boiler plates, rivets, nuts, and angle iron
Flue boiler, suited for a 12 horse-power engine
8-horse power engine, sheet zinc
V. I. R. belting, patent safety fuze
Cordage, 4 to 8 inch; paper and stationery
Wotherspoon's confectionery and candied peel
Glenfield patent starch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

TEA for SALE, a very superior sample of really fine mixed PEKOE, in 14 lb. boxes, suitable for family use. Price, 3s. per lb., by the single box. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

HAY, best Adelaide, ex Ellen Lewis, for private SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at £7 per ton. Apply to FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

CORN FLOUR.—Brown and Polson's, now landing, ex Annie Armstrong, on SALE, by MAGNUS J. PEDEN, 540, George-street.

TOBACCO for SALE.—LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, Toys, Dolls, Marbles, Plate Glass, coloured Glassware. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

HOPS, Manila and Native Ceylon Coffee, Teas, Pearl Sago, Patna Rice. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

FRESH WALNUTS, fine Salt, Beans, Dried Apples, Brandy in bulk. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

ARROWROOT, Tapioca, Cloves, Pepper, Mace, Cassia. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-pl.

TOBACCO.—Eagle and Tiger Brands of Negrohead, in quarter-tierces and boxes. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Hart's and other first-class brands, always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Magarey's. N. CASTON, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Dunn and Son. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Duffield and Co. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

AMERICAN MILLET BROOMS, fancy handles. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

HAY.—Adelaide Oaten Hay, now landing, ex Ellen Lewis, at Circular Quay. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

£3000 WORTH OF DRUGS. W. LARMER has just landed from the Lochiel, Cissy, and other vessels a very valuable stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which he is now offering at reduced prices.
Howard's Quinine, 10s. 6d. oz.
Tartaric Acid, 3s 3d lb.
Superior Essence Lemon, 12s. lb.
Cream Tartar, 1s. 10d. lb.
Turkey Opium, 10 lb. tins, 40s. lb.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 12s. dozen
Seidlitz Powders, Sherbet, &c.
Jujubes, Canary and Garden Seeds
French Polish, superior quality, &c.
W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.—Just landed, from the Lochiel, a choice assortment of English garden and vegetable seeds. W. LARMER, importer, 313, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, 30 Cases Pitt's Patent Aerated Tonic Water. W. J. JENKINS, chemist, 252, George-street North.

ORANGES.—From 8 to 10,000 for SALE, of the best description, and fit for exportation. Apply by letter to O. P., Post Office, Sydney.

FOR SALE, to land, ex Druid.—
1004 bags prime malting barley
905 bags wheat, prime sample.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

THRESHING MACHINE and STEAM ENGINE. One portable threshing machine, for steam-power, by P. and H. Gibbons, patent construction.

One portable steam engine, for sale.

Application to be made to Mr. W. G. AINSWORTH, York-street, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

THE GALVANISED TINNED IRON, Gospel Oak Brand, formerly known as Morewood and Roger's patent, is now to be had only from the Gospel Oak Sheet Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, England, through all London merchants. Walker's "G Anchor O" brand.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, two of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. The Machines formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and are now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. They have had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

One TWO-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 2000 per hour; cost set down in London, £500; cash price, £300.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

90,000 FEET G. and T. Oregon Flooring, Weatherboards, Scantling, Joists, Planks, &c., at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-st.; branch yard, 7, Parramatta-st.

80,000 BALTIC Deals, solid and cut, to order; 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch G. and T. Boards, on hand and made to order on the shortest notice. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills.

40,000 FEET Kauri Log and Plank at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

200,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1 inch, and tongued and grooved BALTIC, 1 inch, ¾ inch, and ½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PORTLAND CEMENT, White's, Knight's, Bevan and Sturges, Johnston's, and other manufacturers'. Also, Batchelder's and Sir William Maxwell's Roman Cement, English and American Plaster of Paris, best brands. W. W. BUCKLAND. Circular Quay.

MARBLE and ENAMELLED SLATE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—A large variety of styles and patterns, from 30s. to £30, on view. W. W. BUCKLAND'S Show Rooms, Circular Quay.

CITY CEMENT and DRAIN PIPE DEPOT, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay. R. WYNNE.

SPOUTING, all descriptions, and Galvanised Iron, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, at a low figure, and on very liberal terms, that first-class AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY PROPERTY known as YARRAMALONG FARM, situated on the Wyong Creek, Brisbane Water, about twenty miles from Gosford, and containing about 843 acres of agricultural land; with all the substantial improvements, comprising good residence, garden and orchard, barns, stables, stockyard, &c. The whole enclosed into cultivation and grassed paddocks. Full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street. By order of the mortgagee. RICHARDSON and WRENCH. N.B.—Steamers leave Sydney weekly, for Gosford.

FOR SALE, a very valuable FARM, of 220 acres, eight miles from Sydney, consisting of 70 acres cleared and fenced, the remaining quantity covered with valuable timber. There is on the land a comfortable cottage of 7 rooms, a large stable, coachhouse, and large barn, &c. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 15, Wentworth-place.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.—For SALE, a small Cottage, at Camperdown, near the Red Lion.
Also, on credit, fresh water swamp land, six miles from Sydney.
Also, one house on the Surry Hills, price £120.
Riley Estate allotments, on the usual liberal credit, in the very best part of the Surry Hills.
Also, allotments on the Circular Quay, on credit. These last will be very valuable, the Government having none remaining so good, and the tramway about commencing.
Two small houses at Paddington.
Also a house at Redfern, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and stable, with a large frontage to Redfern-street, Redfern, by a depth of 100 feet.
Also, a very snug property in Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, consisting of three houses in first-rate repair, and always let. When the wharf at Woolloomooloo is finished, property in this neighbourhood must become very valuable.
Also, some very cheap allotments of land in the healthiest part of the Surry Hills.
Also, by order of the mortgagee, a large house in Bourke-street, known as the Volunteer Hotel.
Apply to W. M. CLARKE.

FOR SALE, 3800 WETHERS (more or less), three to six years old, deliverable in Queensland, in November. For further particulars apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND. QUEENSLAND.—
SHEEP for SALE, in New South Wales and Moreton Bay: 100,000 in all parts.
RAMS and choice BULL always for SALE.
CATTLE for SALE: 100,000, male and female, in all parts.
STATIONS for SALE, with 8000 sheep to 30,000 sheep, before and after shearing.
STATIONS, with Cattle, in various parts.
FORBES, 78, King-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses and Carts, at 11 o'clock.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of a gentleman,
A bay horse, dogcart, and set of silver-mounted harness, complete
4 heavy cart horses, in good condition, 4 to 6 years
2 excellent superior gig horses, 5 years old; subject to trials
6 good saddle horses, with saddles and bridles
2 town cobs, broken in to saddle and harness
20 other horses of various descriptions
Sociables, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, American buggies, wagons, harness, saddles, &c.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred bay saddle and harness horse
A powerful brown gig ditto
Several useful cart horses
And 30 other horses. Also,
Dogcart
Gig
Harness, &c.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well bred bay gelding, about 15½ hands; strongly recommended for both saddle and harness.

Young Horses.
In the Camperdown Sale Yards.

To-MORROW, Tuesday.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 3 p.m.
15 strong powerful colts, bred at Teralga, near Goulburn. They are a stout useful lot, and four of the number are broken-in

Celebrated Prize Pigs.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Smith and Chafe, Parramatta, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The General, a celebrated prize boar (white), bred by I. K. Cleeve, Esq.; sire an imported prize pig.
The General has taken three prizes at Liverpool and Parramatta Agricultural Shows, as the best boar shewn, and is considered the finest boar in the colony. Also,
A black sow, winner of 1st prize at the last agricultural show at Parramatta.
☞ To be seen after Friday.

Thoroughbred Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant,
ROBIN HOOD, a brown thoroughbred stallion, got by imported Arab Glaucus; dam, imported English mare Georgiana, by Jerry out of Margaretta by Actæon, &c.
Robin Hood is now on view. He is a particularly fine tempered horse, and also a splendid hack. He is parted with only to obtain a change of blood.

Horses, Drays, Spring Cart, Harness.
Kiefer's Insolvent Estate.

GILBERT and CO. have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at their Newmarket Horse Repository (opposite School of Arts), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
1 grey horse, heavy draught
1 ditto, ditto
1 bay horse, ditto
1 brown ditto, ditto
With large dray, springcart, and 4 sets harness.

Positive Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell, on the premises, No. 51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, October 7th, by public auction, without reserve,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising—
Mahogany hair-seated chairs, dining and other tables
Cheffonieres, hair-seated couches
Brussels carpet and rugs
Easy chair, chimney glasses, toilet ditto, iron bedsteads, hair mattress, feather pillows and bolsters, washstands and sets, paintings and engravings, &c.
Also, kitchen dresser, kitchen utensils, &c., too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes,
Davies and Sons', &c., &c.
95 Packages, just landed ex La Hogue.

TUESDAY, 8th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
95 packages seasonable boots and shoes, just landed.
Terms, liberal.

184 Packages of
New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,
Now landing.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 10th and 11th,

Commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
184 packages of drapery, slops, &c., &c.
Terms as usual.

THIS DAY, at the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Magic Lantern, Perambulators, Stoves, Leather Trunks, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising
Sideboards, chiffonieres, bookcases
Chimney glasses, chimney ornaments, lustres, &c.
Loo, dining, telescope, and other tables
Horsehair, cane seated and other chairs
Horsehair sofas and couches
Chests drawers, wardrobes, toilet glasses
Washstands and sets, toilet services, towel horses
Wood and iron bedsteads, children's cots
Horsehair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c.
Carpets, rugs, oilcloth and matting
Pianoforte, by Broadwood
1 large magic lantern, with astronomical slides
Double and single perambulators
1 large stove, with about 40 feet piping
Leather trunks, &c.
Terms, cash.

Books. Books. Books.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2000 volumes books, comprising almost every department of literature. Also,
An assortment of stationery.
Catalogues at the Mart.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Extensive Sale of New Goods.

From the celebrated houses of Batty and CO., Crosse and Blackwell, and Feast Brothers.
Just landed, ex Rachel.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
Batty's calvesfoot jelly
Ditto mixed pickles
Ditto red cabbage
Ditto onions
Ditto assorted sauces
Ditto Spanish olives, pints
Crosse and Blackwell's calvesfoot jelly
Ditto jams and jellies
Ditto mixed pickles
Ditto walnuts
Colman's dark thumb blue
Ditto light ball ditto
Ditto No. 1 starch, 56 lb. boxes
Ditto half-pound mustards
Ditto Bull's head ditto, in 7 and 14 lb. tins
Sardines, in quarters and halves
Split peas, in barrels
Soft shell almonds
Heaton's pint salad oil, in decanters
Sir Robert Burnett's vinegar, Nos. 18, 20, and 24
Crosse and Blackwell's quart vinegar
Homoeopathic cocoa
Cocoa nibs, in 24 lb. tins
West India arrowroot
Taylor's ditto, in ¼-lb. packets
Tapioca, in 28-lb. tins
Crosse and Blackwell's mushroom catsup
Whybrow's red herrings, in 2 dozen tins
Soda ash, 52 per cent.
Wrapping paper
Letchford's vestas, 100's, 250's, and 500's
Ditto plaid boxes.
Terms at sale.

Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags.

THIS DAY, 7th October.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
56 bales of paper and bags, comprising
9 bales, 28 lbs., imperial brown
19 ditto, 28 lbs., ditto
5 ditto, 30 lbs., ditto
4 ditto, 40 lbs., ditto
4 ditto, 50 lbs., ditto
4 ditto, 60 lbs., ditto
2 ditto, 80 lbs., ditto
6 ditto, 100 lbs., ditto
3 ditto, 9 lbs., bag cap
3 ditto, 10 lbs., ditto
6 ditto paper bags, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Feast, Brothers' Oilmen's Stores.

MONDAY, October 7.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of goods from the above house, comprising
Pint and quart salad oils
Pint and quart vinegar
Mixed pickles
Orange marmalade, in 1 lb. tins
Jams and jellies, assorted
Mushroom catsup
Mustards, half-pounds
Assorted sauces
Essence of anchovies
Worcestershire sauce
John Bull ditto
½ and ¼ pint capers
Cayenne pepper, 2-ounce bottles
Ling fish, cases of 1 cwt.
Terms at sale.

189 Boxes Sperm Candles, damaged by sea water.

Ex Oceaan, Herdershee, master, from Rotterdam.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
For and on account of whom it may concern,
R&A
120 boxes stearine candles, slightly damaged
69 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Sinclair's Hams
Taylor's Bacon.

THIS DAY, Monday, October 7th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases Sinclair' hams
2 casks Taylor's bacon, bellies
2 ditto ditto ditto, middles.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Washed Meerschaum Pipes
M'Dougall's Prepared Clay ditto.

THIS DAY, Monday, October 7th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases, each 25 gross, meerschaum-washed clay pipes
300 boxes prepared clay, assorted patterns.
Terms at sale.

500 Boxes Price's Belmont Candles.

THIS DAY, Monday, October 7th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
500 boxes Price's belmont candles.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 8th October.

Paints
Oils
Colours
White Lead
Red Lead
Varnishes
Painters' Brushes and Sash Tools
Galvanized Iron, &c., &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on the above day,
A large and well selected invoice of the above goods.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Most important and valuable Shipment of new Drapery, Woollens, &c.

WEDNESDAY, October 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit for sale on WEDNESDAY, October 9th, at their Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
110 packages of new goods, comprising
Pink and sky glaces
Rich coloured pompadours
Flounced brocatelles
Rich broche ribbons
24d. and 30d. orentals
Goffered ribbons
Plain satin ditto, all widths
Rich flounced muslin robes
Pink ditto ditto
Figured mosquito nets, 108 inches
Plain white ditto, 72, 90, and 108 inches
Lawn handkerchiefs, printed borders
Plain cambric ditto
Ladies' underclothing, in great variety
Plain and check crinoline
Swiss and mull muslins
Tape checks and books
India longcloths
Bleached huckabacks
4-4 forfars
White and pink dimity
Toilet quilts and counterpanes
Parasols and parachutes
Gingham umbrellas, wheel tops
Souffiard gossamer falls
Ladies' and girls' fine white hose
Men's brown cotton half-ditto
Gauze and merino vests
9-8 light-ground prints
9-8 dark purple pads
Horrocks' longcloths
16, 20, and 24 black lutes
Fancy Swiss and Nottingham curtains
Extra fine panama hats
Ladies' and girls' crinoline and straw hats
Fancy silk bonnets
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Children's satteen and jean pelisses
Dress ornaments and trimmings
Portemonnaies and bags
Gents' fancy beauforts
Persigny and young England collars
Sheet pins, assorted sizes
Tapes, in boxes
Imperial ditto
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th October.

At the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, master, from Liverpool.
100 casks Tennent's India Pale Ale
200 casks Tennent's Brown Stout.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sovereign of the Seas,
R in diamond, B.
50 casks Tennent's India pale ale
50 casks ditto ditto ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
50 casks Tennent's brown stout
50 casks ditto ditto ditto
50 casks ditto ditto ditto
50 casks ditto ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 7th October, 1861.

At Messrs. Flower and Salting's Stores, Circular Quay,
Whisky, Sherry, Claret
Gin, Brandy, Port, Champagne.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
WHISKY.
37 cases West of Scotland Wine Company
100 cases Sheriff Islay whisky
10 quarter-casks Campbelltown whisky.
SHERRIES.
20 hogsheads Miguel Giles' sherry
20 cases West of Scotland Wine Company's sherry.
CLARET.
100 cases Chateau Medoc claret
100 cases St. Julien
GIN.
100 cases JDKZ gin
170 half-cases ditto.
BRANDY.
12 hogsheads dark brandy
25 quarter-casks dark brandy
100 cases Arnauld's brandy
100 cases Hennessy's brandy.
PORT.
20 cases superior port
CHAMPAGNE.
100 cases Leforestier and Fils' champagne
50 ditto Ruinart Pere and Fils' champagne, second quality.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

MONDAY, 7th October.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers, and others

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Carpets, Hats, and Caps.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th October, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
For positive unreserved sale,
4 cases purple prints
2 cases men's cream Leamington cord trousers
2 cases fancy bonnet ribbons
2 bales coloured counterpanes
2 cases plain lutes and orientals
1 bale tapestry carpets
1 bale Axminster hearthrugs
1 bale velvet pile ditto
3 cases boys' coloured felt hats
2 cases men's brown cotton half-hose
4 cases millers' mole trousers
2 bales 72-inch hessians
1 bale blue serge shirts, D.B.
2 cases broche bonnet ribbons
4 cases women's white cotton hose
2 cases men's bedford mole trousers
2 cases mantle cloths
2 cases toilet quilts and counterpanes
2 bales Scotch twill shirts
2 bales blue serge ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th October.

At the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay.
At 2 o'clock precisely.

Port, Sherry
B. P. Rum, Brandy
Geneva
Case Brandy, Champagne.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
The following wines and spirits, viz.:—
PORT.
10 quarter-casks superior port.
SHERRY.
2 hogsheads sherry
3 octaves amontillado sherry.
GIN.
40 cases JDKZ gin
50 cases anchor ditto
120 cases geneva.
B. P. RUM.
4 hogsheads P. P. Rum
4 ditto ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto
27 ditto rum.
PALE BRANDY.
40 cases brandy, Jencquet, Freres
90 ditto ditto, ditto
20 ditto ditto, Bonniot and Co.
20 ditto ditto, Jules Robin and Co.
20 hogsheads brandy
7 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 7th October.

To Drapers
To Outfitters and other.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, millinery, hats, caps, &c.
☞ For unreserved sale, comprising
Ladies' underclothing, gossamers, silk aprons, lace falls, gauze and crape falls, bugle collars, lace and crape sleeves, ladies' scarfs and neck ties, white and coloured necklaces, white coburgs, flannel and merino under shirts; boys' belts, parasols, coronets, girdles, beaufort ties; men's white and coloured kid gloves, habits, black silk gloves; children's coloured silk gloves, habits, coloured and cashmere gloves, habits, black and coloured kid gloves, black white and coloured flowers, infants' cashmere hoods, infants' cashmere gloves, dark prints, worked muslin skirts, boys' white shirts, white and coloured tarletans, wool sleeves and gaiters, mohair caps and nets, men's driving and Berlin gloves, men's black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, coloured silks, persians, sarsanets, and satins, white moire, brown blue and pink bonnet ribbons, men's white and regatta shirts, fancy buckles, crape trimmings, white and coloured stays, gents' collars, shawls, nets, children's dresses, insertions, muslin collars, velvet and ribbon trimmings, corded skirts, blonds, rouches, bonnet fronts, chemisettes, feathers, trimmed hats and bonnets, coats, vests, trousers, jumpers, guernseys, book muslins, lenos, mule, muslins, children's socks, white calico, damask, cap ribbon, hair ribbon, waist ribbon, black and white elastic rolled linings, ladies' riding hats boys' trimmed hats, bonnet shapes.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 10th October.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.
To Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Fifty-one Casks Glassware,
Now landing ex Anne Armstrong.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
51 casks glassware, now landing, ex Anne Armstrong, comprising
One-fifth quart tumblers, mirrors
One-sixth quart tumblers, prism
One-fifth quart tumblers, hollow flute
Half-pint spirit tumblers, heavy flute star
One-sixth quart heavy tumblers, six-flute
Large soda-water tumblers
Best cut tumblers
Three-quarter best eight-flute and star
Green hock glasses
Tulip champagnes, cut and D-flute
Antique low shape champagnes
Pillar-stand wines, cut, shell, flutes
Lemon-bowl wines
Tulip wines, globe wines, &c.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Monday, 7th October.

☞ Notice to Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above of their sale, THIS DAY, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, comprising—
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c.
43 bales and cases of general drapery, millinery, ready-made clothing, carpets, &c.
☞ For positive unreserved sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 7th October, at 2 o'clock precisely.

At the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay.

☞ Notice to Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers and Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above of their Sale, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay,
Comprising—
137 cases West of Scotland Wine Company's and Sheriff Islay Whisky
10 quarter-casks Campbelltown whisky
40 cases and hogsheads Miguel Giles' and West of Scotland Wine Company's sherry
3 octaves Amontillado sherry
200 cases Chateau Medoc and St. Julien claret
310 cases and half-cases JDKZ gin
170 ditto geneva
27 hogsheads and quarter-casks dark brandy
200 cases Arnauld and Hannapier's brandy
30 cases and quarter-casks superior port
150 cases Leforestier et Fils and Ruinart Pere et Fils' champagne
16 hogsheads B. P. rum
27 ditto rum
197 cases pale brandy, various brands
120 casks, each 4 dozen, Tennant's strong and India pale ale
50 ditto Byass' ale, pints and quarts
50 ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto
90 hogsheads Byass' ale, No. 2 and 3
☞ On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Sovereign of the Seas,
100 casks Tennant's India pale ale
200 ditto ditto brown stout.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

MONDAY, 7th October.

At the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., Circular Quay.

Tennant's Strong Ale
Tennant's India Pale Ale
Byass's Ale, in pints and quarts
Pym's Porter, in pints and quarts
Bass's No. 2 and 3 Ale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.
40 casks, each 4 dozen, Tennant's strong ale
80 casks, each 4 dozen, Tennant's India pale ale
25 casks Byass's ale, quarts
25 ditto Byass's ale, pints
25 ditto Byass's porter, quarts
25 ditto Byass's porter, pints
40 hogsheads Bass's ale, No. 2
50 hogsheads Bass's ale, No. 3.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 10th October.

Now landing, ex Annie Armstrong,
20 Crates best Earthenware.

To China and Earthenware Buyers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
20 crates, ex Anne Armstrong, comprising
Pressed flowing canton jugs
Brown printed mugs
Fancy cans
Flowing unique bowls
Jugs, in sets
Toilet sets, mulberry, canton, and unique
Canton and unique bowls
Enamelled bowls and saucers
Blue printed ewers and basins
Chambers
Festoon bowls
Soup plates, twifflers, muffins
Dishes, bakers
Soup and sauce tureens, complete
Cover dishes, pickle dishes, fish strainers, &c.
Printed round nappies, printed mugs
China lustre teasets, 32 pieces
Ditto white and gold ditto, 32 ditto
China white and gold dishes
China ditto bowls and saucers
China ditto muffins
China ditto creams and toast racks
Broseley and figured bowls and saucers
Ditto ditto London teas
White and gold London teas.
☞ The above are very suitable for the market, and are for unreserved public sale
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Christopher Connelly.
By order of Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Telescope dining tables, washstands, office tables, chairs, square tables, dressing and kitchen tables, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising tables, chairs, washstands, chests of drawers, chiffonieres, safes, sofas, couches, bedsteads, cots, stretchers, palliasses, bedding, pier and toilet glasses, clocks, pictures, patent mangle, glass cases, carpet, oilcloth, fenders, crockery, glass, kitchen requisites, &c. Also, clothing, boots and shoes, watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Charles Aaron, pawnbroker, Kent-street, to sell by public auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, on TUESDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. C. Aaron on the dates specified as under:—
1861.
January—7th, open-face gold geneva and gold guard 3509; 10th, silk dress piece; 14th, coat and trousers; 31st, gold chain.
February—2nd, silk velvet mantle; 7th, suit clothes; 20th, open-face silver geneva 14274; 23rd, hunting silver lever watch 21949 and 21968; 26th, hunting gold geneva watch 28703; hunting gold lever watch 752.
March—13th, two diamond rings and open-face silver lever watch; 23rd, open-face gold watch, chain, and ring.
April—6th, silk dress; 12th, pair trousers; 15th, open-face gold lever and gold guard 25638; 20th, gold ring; 22nd, silk dress, gold ring, silk velvet mantle, and two books, coat, suit of clothes; 23rd, coat and vest, dress and sundries; 26th, open-face verge watch 2661; 27th, hunting silver geneva, 10120; 29th, 2 pairs boots, blanket, and sundries; 30th, open face silver geneva watch, and gold ring 24764.
May—1st, iron bedstead; 2nd, 2 pairs trousers and vest; 3rd, 2 gold rings; 6th, copper boiler; 9th, gold chain; 10th, gold ring and pair earrings; 11th, box and sundries, silk dress piece, dress, and 2 shawls; 13th, suit of clothes, 2 gold rings; 14th, silk dress; 17th, visite, 2 dresses; 18th, coat, 5 shirts, hunting verge watch; 19th, clock, tablecloth, and shawl; 27th, silk dress, gold guard, and pair earrings.
June—1st, suit of clothes, box of underclothing; 4th dress, brooch, crape shawl, sundries; 5th, 2 coats, dress piece; 6th, silk dress; 7th, 2 pairs of boots; 8th, dress and scarf; 10th, crape shawl; 11th cloak and trousers, suit of clothes gold ring, suit of clothes; 12th, silk dress; 14th, silver hunting lever 44683, silk mantle, crape shawl; 17th, marble looking-glass; 18th, silk dress, hunting silver geneva 10143, dress piece and jacket; 19th, 2 pairs trousers, 2 vests, hunting silver geneva watch 13647; 20th, hunting silver geneva watch 25132; 21st, tea set, heavy coat, carpenter's tools; 22nd, 2 gold rings, counterpane; 24th, coat and trousers, diamond ring, 2 studs; 26th, ring, 6 gold rings; 27th, coat, gold watch, albert; 29th, box of sundries, 3 dresses, dress piece.
900 lots of 5s. and under.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.

J. OCTAVIUS BRADLY will sell by auction, on the premises, 195, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Furniture and effects.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock.

To Patrons of the Fine Arts.
Magnificent Oil Paintings, the production of some of the leading Artists of the Royal Academy.
For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
The most valuable collection of oil paintings ever offered to the Australian public.
Terms, cash.
The above were imported with a view to meet the daily improving taste on the part of gentlemen of wealth, and will be on view on Monday.
Full particulars will shortly appear, and catalogues will be issued.

To Ironmongers, Wheelwrights, Coachbuilders, and others.

PAYTEN and DAY have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on Russell's Wharf, Sussex-street, on TUESDAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases octagon cast steel, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$
1 ditto round ditto ditto, $\frac{3}{4}$
392 bars ditto crown iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
108 ditto square ditto ditto, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
48 ditto ditto ditto ditto, $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$
106 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 3 x $\frac{3}{8}$ to 3 x 1 in.
97 ditto ditto ditto ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$
174 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 1 x $\frac{3}{8}$
231 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 1 x $\frac{5}{8}$
5 bales white cotton waste, each 5 cwt.
1 ton coloured ditto.
Terms at sale.

Tea Oil.
331 tins.
For unreserved sale by auction,
At Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s Stores, O'Connell-street,

On MONDAY, 7th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s stores, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
331 tins tea oil.
Terms at sale.

Bright China Sugars
Rattan Clothes Baskets
Bamboo Verandah Chairs
Rattan Chairs
Rattans.
☞ The Balance of the Cargo of the Leontine, from Hongkong.

For Auction Sale, without the slightest reserve.
On TUESDAY, 8th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Molison and Black, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Leontine, from China, as follows:—
20 bamboo verandah chairs
60 best quality rattan chairs
30 sets clothes baskets
4 bundles fans
196 bundles rattans.
BRIGHT GRAINY SUGARS.
GH in diamond—950 bags sugar
H—290 ditto ditto
CC—470 ditto ditto.
Messrs. W. D. and Co. invite particular attention to the above, the whole of which will positively be sold, the instructions from the importers being to close the balance of the shipment, without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Negrohead Tobacco.

Imperative Sale, at Leigh's Bond, to close a consignment, of Tiger and Eagle Brands
Quarter-tierces
Three-quarter Boxes.

☞ The Auctioneers desire to call the attention of the Trade, and Country Storekeepers, to the important news just to hand from the States, via California, shewing that the position of affairs in America is such that all prospect of an early settlement of the war is at an end, and tobacco may be expected to realise fabulous prices.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at Leigh's Bond, Circular Quay (opposite Water Police Office), on TUESDAY next, 8th October, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
28 quarter-tierces, and three quarter-boxes negrohead tobacco, eagle and tiger brands.
Sale unreserved, to close the consignment before departure of next mail.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Tea Dealers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.
CHOICE TEAS, in
Chests
Half-chests
And Boxes.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 8th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
A choice parcel of teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.
Tea, Sugars, Rice, Provisions, &c.

Extensive Auction Sale,
TUESDAY, 8th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, teas, sugar, rice, &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Antagonist.
Manila Sugars.
More or less stained and broken.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 8th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th October, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
About 30 tons Manila sugars ex Antagonist, viz.,
About 10 to 12 tons, slightly damaged
Ditto 10 to 12 ditto, slightly broken
Ditto 6 tons, much stained and broken.
Terms, cash.

☞ Cavendish Tobacco.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 8th October.

"Unique" 10's
"Murphy's" 10's.

To Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th October, at 12 o'clock,
52 boxes tobacco, "unique" 10's
64 ditto ditto, "Murphy's" ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

Important to Merchants, Storekeepers, Drapers, Speculators, and others.
Extensive Clearing Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hats, Gloves, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, October 9th.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Saunders and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Positively without the slightest reserve.
The balance of their several shipments of drapery, &c., being
207 packages new and seasonable goods
Ex Wave of Life, Rachel, Lochiel, Cissy, Vimeira, and La Hogue,
Particulars of which will appear in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

First-class Horses from the Hunter.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Henry Bell, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Three first-class young horses, just arrived from the Hunter, broken-in to harness, and in excellent condition.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 7th OCTOBER.—SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—The Bull's Head Inn, Bourke and Hill streets. Two dwelling-houses adjoining, and two stone cottages and fine block of land in Hill-street.
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—Those extensive stone-built premises, THE BROMPTON HOTEL, Cook's River Road.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BROMPTON HOTEL,

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 105 feet to the Cook's River Road, and extending in depth, fronting May-street, on which is erected those substantially stone-built PREMISES, THE BROMPTON HOTEL, containing nine rooms, bar, with kitchen, stores, &c.; extensive stabling, with loft over, and other out-offices, at the rear.
☞ This property has only recently been erected by Mr. G. A. Davis, at a considerable outlay, and the premises are remarkably well finished and faithfully built. They are in full working order, doing a good business, and the locality is one of the most improving in Newtown.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of the Mortgagees.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

The Bull's Head Inn and two Dwelling-houses at the junction of Bourke and Hill streets, a few feet above the Wesleyan chapel. Also two Dwelling-houses and extensive block of land, in cultivation as a garden, in Hill-street, the whole of which is known as the property of Mr. Cahill.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—The BULL'S HEAD INN, at the junction of Bourke-street with Hill-street, built of brick, containing bar, five rooms, attic rooms, and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear; hall and private entrance from Hill-street. These premises, which are of recent erection, occupy an allotment of land with 64 feet frontage to Hill-street, and also a frontage to Bourke-street.
LOT 2.—Two two-story brick-built dwelling-houses, containing each verandah, four rooms, attics, kitchen, &c., with yard, well of water, &c., at the rear. The whole occupying about 26 feet to Bourke-street, adjoining the inn, and upwards of 90 feet to a side lane.
LOT 3.—Two stone-built cottages, containing each verandah, two rooms, with attic above, with yard, &c. They occupy an allotment of land having about 26½ feet frontage to Hill-street, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.
LOTS 6 and 7 is a block of land now in cultivation as a garden and orchard. There is a summer-house, and well of water on the land. It has a frontage of about 45 feet to Hill-street, with a depth of about 104 feet, extending to a lane in the rear. It will be sold as subdivided or in any way to suit purchasers.
☞ The position of this well known property of Mr. Cahill's is about the best in Bourke-street. The premises are well built and are of that description which are never without tenants, yielding a steady and a good return on outlay. They will be positively sold in lots as advertised, or to suit purchasers, and the sale affords a first-rate opportunity for judicious investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE SHARES, 250
Illawarra Steam Company ditto, 97
New South Wales Marine Assurance ditto, 200
Wallsend Coal Company ditto, 187.
Will be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, by
MORT and CO.

Stock-in-Trade of a Chemist and Druggist, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A general lot of drugs, glass bottles, show cases, drawers, fixtures and fittings, sundry furniture, &c., removed from a druggist's shop to Bridge-street, near Pitt-street, for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

Kingston Estate, Newtown.
A Cottage.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock, on the Ground,
A substantial weatherboarded cottage, 30 feet frontage to Wellington-street by a depth of 82 feet 6 inches, with a lane at the back.
Title, clear.

Petersham Railway Station.
For Sale, a Cottage and Two Allotments of Ground.

MR. H. VAUGHAN is instructed to sell by public auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, near the Petersham Railway Station,
A brick cottage, slated roof, with an allotment of ground substantially fenced; also,
A large well-fenced garden allotment.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 7th October, at the Pawn Office, 92, Bathurst-street East,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified as under,
1861.
March 21st, crape shawl, gold ring and brooch, dress, sword, gold curb chain, gold Geneva watch 13115; 27th, silk dress, lot of books; 28th, two gold rings, dress piece, shawl and mantle, fowling-piece and gold ring.
April 5th, stuff dress and quilt; 6th, lot of carpenter's tools; 8th, silver lever watch 9913, satin dress, shawl and carpet bag; 11th, silver lever watch 869, and gold albert, eight-day clock; 13th, set of curtains, trousers, vest, boots, and sheet, dress, sheet and night dress, gold lever watch and chain 10081; 15th, silver lever watch 62971; 20th, gold curb chain; 22nd, trousers and shawl, cloth coat; 23rd, gold fob chain, gold lever watch 12246, and gold chain; 26th, silk dress, gold geneva watch 1891; 27th, silver geneva watch 5777, silk dress piece, and silver geneva watch 6667, silk dress piece, and crape shawl.
May 1st, silk dress, two tweed jackets; 3rd, opera cloak, looking-glass, and picture, revolver in case; 4th, frock coat; 6th, five books, suit of clothes; 9th, lot of books and telescope, cruet stand, silver geneva watch 10319, and gold chain; 10th, cloth riding habit; 11th, pair of long boots; 14th, velvet mantle, silver lever watch 29923; 15th, single barrel gun and flask; 16th, silver watch, 2501, surveying instruments, skeleton clock, pair of pistols; 18th, dress and dress piece, telescope, pistol, and drawing instruments, eight day clock, revolver and belt, two gold rings and seal; 20th, three gold brooches and neck chain, silver geneva watch 1905; 21st, feather pillow and bed ticking, silk mantle and two rings; 23rd, silk dress piece, violin in case; 28th, gold brooch, bundle of sundries; 29th, gold geneva watch 9313, lot of underclothing; 30th, flute in case, coat, trousers, and vest, cloth mantle, flute in case.
June 3rd, silk dress, cloth coat; 7th, doeskin trousers, ring and brooch; 12th, shawl, trousers, and dress piece, child's cloak, and dress piece; 14th, two gold brooches, gold chain, ear rings, and seal, chest of tools; also a quantity of sundries too numerous to mention.

Bruce's Patent Cylinder Cutting Biscuit Machine.

For Sale by Public Auction, WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant.

At the Stores of Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co., 10, Barrack-street.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas, Cruickshank master, from London.
Damaged by sea water and fire.
Time, 12 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, 10, Barrack-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock prompt,
CP—No. 1-7—One of Bruce's patent cylinder cutting biscuit machines, with ship bread, Abernethy, picnic and wine cutters complete.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Vinegar
Fruit
Tobacco
Candles, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Amber Rosin
100 Barrels.

For Auction Sale on Campbell's Wharf, MONDAY MORNING, the 7th instant.
Time—12 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, master, from London.
Damaged.
Important to Soapmakers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by public auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock prompt,
L in diamond
Nos. 1-100—100 barrels amber rosin.
Terms cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Ironmongers, Shipwrights, Steam Companies, Painters, New Zealand Buyers, and others.
Muntz Metal
Galvanised Corrugated Iron
White Lead
Paints
Ironmongery, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

French Flutinas, 12 keys, by Alexandre fils
Assorted Toys
Compo Figures, Glass Shades
Fancy Soap
Eau de Cologne
Lavender Water
Hair Oil, &c., &c.

MONDAY, 7th October.

To Perfumers, Fancy Dealers, Toymen, &c.
Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Invoices of perfumery and fancy goods, comprising
1 case French flutinas, 12 keys, by Alexandre fils
12 cases assorted toys, each containing about 60 dozen
4 cases compo figures, under shades, comprising figures, assorted—lilies, fruit, red riding hoods, china figures
1 case fancy soap, containing 60 dozen
19 dozen eau de cologne
43 pots champagne, quarts
2 cases, each 4 dozen, pints, ditto
9 ditto lavender water, each 25 dozen
180 dozen hair oil
10 ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

From the celebrated London Manufacturers, Hughes and Jones.

To Perfumers, Fancy Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Ex Rachel, from London.

MONDAY, 7th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Rachel,
20 cases new and elegant assorted perfumes, from one of the first houses in England, Messrs. Hughes and Jones, (late Price and Co.,) comprising
Violet powder puffboxes, golden oil, B. W. soap
Honey soap, assorted tablets, bears' grease
Marrow, cold cream, pomades in variety
Assorted perfumes, lavender and rosemary ditto
Toilet vinegar, Rowland's kalydor
Hair dye, macassar oil, jockey club
Guards' bouquet, eau de bosot, eau portugal
Marking ink, spanalia
Perfumes, essences, in endless variety
Kiss-me-quick, bouquet de l'Empereur and de l'Imperatrice
Melangraphic record ink, ditto copying ink, quarts and pints.
BRUSHWARE.
Tooth brushes, hair ditto, nail ditto, shaving ditto, clothes, curl, and velvet brushes, combs, &c.
The above gives but a brief and hurried outline of this large and well assorted invoice, which, coming, as it does, from the most esteemed perfumers in London, landing in first-rate order, and being for positive, unreserved sale, can be confidently recommended to the attention of the trade, who will doubtless consult their own interest and hasten to stock themselves in anticipation of the warm season, now fast approaching.
Samples on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 7th instant,
On Campbell's Wharf.

Arm Moulds, Carron Bushes, Oven Doors
Sheet Lead, Shot, Litharge
Putty, Paint, Anvils
Galvanised Iron Tiles
Holloware, &c., &c., &c.

To Ironmongers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 7th instant, at half-past 2,
On account of whom it may concern,
The undermentioned goods, landed (damaged) from the ship Sovereign of the Seas
C white,
96 arm moulds, weighing 2 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs.
216 carron bushes, weighing 1 ton 9 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs.
8 ovens and covers, 12 to 18 inch, weighing 4 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lbs.
C in diamond, E over PP,
14 rolls sheet lead, weighing 3½ tons 4 cwt. 5 qrs. 6 lbs.
Nos. 4 to 21,
18 kegs shot, each 28 lbs., 1 to D, weighing 36 cwt.
No. 22,
1 keg litharge, 1 cwt.
No. 23,
1 cask putty, containing 12 bladders, each 25 lbs.
C in diamond, E over OP.
Nos. 632-635,
4 cases, each 20 tins—each 28 lbs., paint, weighing 1 ton (white)
§ 661-688,
8 warranted Wilkinson's anvils, weighing 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs.
672a., 673-703,
12 cases galvanised corrugated tiles, with requisite fittings, 3 ft. 4 x 1 ft. 9, 26 gauge. 1044 tiles, weighing 3 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.
8 cases, each 35 sheets, galvanised corrugated iron, 6 x 8 ft., 24 gauge, weighing 2 tons 1 cwt. 26 lbs.
8 cases, each 30 sheets, ditto ditto, 7 x 8 ft., 24 gauge, weighing 2 tons 2 qrs., 21 lbs.
4 cases, each 36 sheets, galvanised plain iron, 6 x 3 ft., 26 gauge, weighing 1 ton 1 qr. 2 lbs.
No. 734,
81 single air bricks, 3 cwt. 18 lbs.
22 double ditto, 2 cwt.
§ 660,
12 warranted Wilkinson's night vyces, weighing 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.
12 boxes pins, weighing 1 ton 1 qr. 9 lbs.
§712,
4 cwt. red paint, in 14-lb. kegs, &c.
Terms, cash.

Fifth Monthly Sale at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WEDNESDAY, 9th October.

Notice to Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, Cabinet Makers, Furniture Dealers, &c.
Unreserved Clearance Sale.
Hardwood
Beech
Baltic and Pitch Pine
Norway and Oregon ditto
Slating Battens
Cedar and Clear Pine Boards
Turnery
Furniture
Doors, Sashes, Casements, &c., &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 9th instant, at 3 o'clock,
1 inch and 1½ inch colonial hardwood, T. and G.
1 inch colonial beech, T. and G.
Baltic flooring boards, T. and G., ½, ¾, and 1 inch
Shelving boards, planed 1 and 2 sides
T. and G. pitch pine, 1 inch, 1¼ inch
Ditto Norway ditto, 1¼ inch
Ditto Oregon ditto, 1 inch
Baltic and slating battens, 3 x 1
Cedar boards
Clear pine, various
Turnery of every description
Colonial made furniture
Ditto doors, 6 feet 8 x 2 feet 8, 6 feet 10 x 2 feet 10, 7 feet x 3 feet
Sashes, 10 x 8, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 10 x 15, 10 x 16
French casements
Sundry lots timber, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 7th October.

Staffordshire Hoop Iron,
Best Crown Brand.
Sizes, 1, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

To Ironmongers, Coopers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
With all faults,
100 bundles 1 inch hoop iron
36 ditto $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ditto
200 ditto $\frac{5}{8}$ inch ditto.
Terms at sale.

Brown Windsor Soap.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
6 cases brown Windsor soap.
Terms at sale.

Colza Oil, Rape ditto.
Bushed Blocks.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas, Cruikshank, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Oilmen, Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, and others.

MONDAY, 7th October, 1861.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
S, Nos. 19 to 21,
3 hogsheads fine pale rape oil, containing 234 6-9 gallons
Nos. 7 to 9,
3 hogsheads ditto ditto, 227 gallons.
No. 18,
1 cask containing 7 dozen double and single bushed blocks, with metal sheaves, galvanized, assorted 4 to 6 inch.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 7th October, 1861.

Tinware
Stoves, &c.

To Shippers, Tinmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, October 7th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 packages of tinware, viz:
Morewood and Rogers' patent galvanized iron strapped buckets
Painted toilet cans, teapots, oil feeders
Milk dishes, oval baking dishes, basons
Japanned tea canisters, cullenders, camp kettles
Ditto slop pails, oblong water cans, oil bottles
Portable washing boilers, water pots. Also,
An invoice of stoves, comprising
Dining, drawing, and kitchen stoves.
Positively without reserve.
Terms at sale.

☞ Californian Flour.
Ex Crishna.

To Flour Merchants
To Millers
To Speculators
To Bakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Towns' Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 8th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Crishna,
Slightly damaged,
30 tons Californian flour.
Terms, cash.

☞ Really Choice Teas.

Highly Important Auction Sale of First-class Teas, by order of the Importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
Ex Psyche,
308 Packages Choice Congous.
Ex Norna,
549 Packages of Finest Congous.
Comprising some of the best Nos. of the above highly reported cargoes.

Most Important
To Tea Merchants
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
To Shippers and the Trade generally.
Positively without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 9th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The balance of shipment of choice congou, ex Psyche, viz.—
W in diamond over H,
115 half-chests, each 42 lbs., fine breakfast congou
W in diamond over E,
77 half-chests, ditto, ditto ditto.
W in diamond over WT,
93 chests, each 97 lbs., ditto ditto.
H in diamond,
§118— 23 chests, each 98 lbs., extra finest Wopak congou.
Also,
The remainder of the shipment of finest congous, ex Norna, viz.:—
D in square over W.T.,
§50—187 chests, each 93 lbs., Yong Long finest congou
51—126 chests, each 88 lbs., Qui Sun finest congou
52—110 chests, each 87 lbs., Yong Chiong finest congou
53— 93 chests, each 92 lbs., Fok San finest congou
64— 69 chests, each 89 lbs., Heen Kye finest breakfast congou.
☞ The above shipments of congou cannot be surpassed for quality (the only choice parcels in this market), and will be positively sold by the hammer.
The auctioneer invites the attention of the trade and others to the above sale, feeling confident that such a valuable opportunity for purchasing of teas of this character should not be lost sight of; and, according to the advices received from China by the last mail, it will be impossible to say when the next cargo will arrive, therefore intending buyers are particularly requested to attend.
Samples may be had at the Rooms of the auctioneer, or at the office of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
Terms at sale.

Gosnell's Perfumery
Ditto Brushware.

To Perfumers, Dealers in Brushware, and others.

Just landed, in excellent condition.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages of Gosnell's perfumery, brushware, &c., viz.:—
Victoria cherry tooth paste, tooth powder amandine
Face powder, lip salve, Preston salts, bears' grease, molline
Pomades, hair oils, macassar oil, fountain perfumes
Instantaneous hair dye, marking ink, milk of roses
Prince Albert's shaving cream, golden oil, inexhaustible salts
Parisian water, otto of roses, scented cold cream
Razor strops, hair frizettes, powder boxes and puffs
Perfume lamps, highly scented violet hair powder
Brown windsor soap, nursery powder, pomade
Cosmetiques, honey soap tablets, brown windsor soap tablets, musk brown windsor soap, wallflower windsor soap tablets, honey soap, ladies' toilet soap tablets, glycerine soap, Johnstone's patent windsor soap, royal soap tablets, transparent shaving rolls, sand soap balls, portable soap tablets, assorted soaps in squares
Citrate of magnesia (a refreshing beverage)
Knott's improved feeding bottles, Baden flesh gloves
Tooth brushes, palate brushes, nail brushes
Shaving brushes, hair pins, clothes and shoe brushes, &c.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY next, October 9th, 1861.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Buyers for Interior, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 9th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several new shipments of groceries, &c., viz.:—
50 cases Colman's starch
75 ditto quart vinegar
50 ditto half-tins sardines
30 ditto quarter-tins ditto
65 ditto pint pickles
25 ditto quart ditto
50 ditto half-pint salad oil
25 ditto pint ditto
10 ditto quart ditto
10 ditto 1-lb. jars jams
100 ditto assorted bottled fruits
100 boxes muscatel raisins
75 half-boxes ditto
20 barrels new currants
25 cases Colman's mustard
25 ditto pickled onions
100 boxes stearine candles
75 ditto Belmont sperm candles
20 cases half-pint mushroom ketchup
5 ditto Wotherspoon's confectionary
25 ditto ditto ditto jams, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Unreserved Drapery Sale.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, October 9th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, October 9th, at 11 o'clock,
72 packages general drapery, robes, ribbons, ready-made clothing, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To Butchers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. H. J. Adams to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's at 12 o'clock,
195 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C. Hughes to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, 7th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 7th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
150 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, from the noted station of W. Lee, Esq., Tyrone.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. John Flanagan to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 7th of October, at 12 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. John Healey, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th of October, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. S. Scholey, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th of October, at 12 o'clock,
137 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th October, at 12 o'clock,
87 head of fat cattle.
In one or more lots.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. — QUEENSLAND STATION.—The Station of STOODLEIGH, by order of the Executor of the late R. H. Bridges, Esq., will be sold by auction, in Sydney, in October next, together with about 1000 head of young first-class cows. Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

MR. GEORGE GUEST has received instructions from Daniel Eaton, Esq., to sell by by auction, at Mr. Dorset's Yards, Macquarie-street, Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 1 o'clock,
(30) thirty colts and fillies, just fresh from the station.
Terms, cash.

Appin.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from the executors of the late Dr. B. Clayton, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises, at Appin, on MONDAY, 7th day of October, 1861,
The following property, formerly kept by Mr. Bean as a public-house—
All that parcel of land, containing by measurement three acres and fifteen perches, more or less, situated in the township of Appin, commencing at the south-west corner of Mr. Doran's thirty-acre farm, bounded on the north by a line bearing east seven chains and four links, on the east by a line south four degrees west four chains and fifty links, on the south by a line west two degrees north seven chains and four links, and on the west by a line north four degrees east four chains and twenty-nine links.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

BERRIMA.

Farms and Homesteads, about three miles from Berrima and two from Bong Bong on the Wingecarribee River, adjoining Mr. Oxley's property.

Title, unquestionable.

MR. JAMES POWELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the property, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, at 12 o'clock,
A Valuable Farm and Homestead, consisting of forty acres; it is all enclosed, partly cleared, and under cultivation, and divided into three paddocks.
The residence is built of wood, containing five rooms, and verandah, lined inside, and well finished throughout; with detached kitchen, stores, dairy, &c. There is also a garden well stocked—slaughter-house, stock-yards, &c.
Also,
A ninety-nine years' leasehold property adjoining the above, consisting of 170 acres, all enclosed and divided into five paddocks, forty acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.
The residence is built of stone, consisting of five rooms and verandahs, and well finished throughout.
These properties are situated in the centre of the Berrima district. The land is of the finest quality. The improvements are all new, and substantial, having cost over £2000. The intended railway to Goulburn will pass through the land, and the station must be very contiguous. Independent of the agricultural value of the properties, each would form a very desirable country residence, and with which could be obtained about 2000 acres of rich grazing land at a low rental.
Intending purchasers would do well to view the places prior to the sale.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP BREEDERS.
SALE OF MERINO SHEEP.
To be sold by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st October next, and the following days, in a field near the New Club-house, Christchurch, Canterbury.
The whole of the Mount Eden and Christchurch valuable Ram Breeding Flocks of George Rich, Esq., Mount Eden, Auckland, who is about to decline business in the southern hemisphere and return to England. Also,
The newly imported pure Spanish and French Merino flocks, chosen by Mr. Rich in Europe, with great care, and landed here a few months since.
The imported sheep will be sold singly, unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of sale; some of these will be sold each day.
The Mount Eden and Christchurch Shakspere Merino flocks will be sold in lots of five ewes to suit purchasers, and to enable each sheep holder to become his own ram breeder.
The following is a list of the lots which will be offered for competition:—
235 two and four tooth rams, one hundred are two tooth, and by imported Spanish rams, out of the Mount Eden ewes
505 Shakspere Merino ewes, from two tooth upwards, 100 of which are by imported Spanish rams
400 ram and ewe lambs, more or less by imported pure Spanish and Shakspere rams, out of the above ewes
65 imported Spanish ewes, fifteen have a dash of French blood; about forty of them will lamb in December next, by the prize ram
15 imported Spanish and French Merino rams, one of which gained a first-class prize in Germany, two years following.
The weights of the fleeces from these imported sheep clipped in England, clean river washed, as follows:—
French Merino ewes averaged 10 lbs. each
Spanish ditto varied from 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. of wool, eleven months and a half growth
Imported Spanish rams, sires of the above mentioned yearlings and lambs, clipped last season, over 15 lbs. each in the grease.
The Auckland Mount Eden Shakspere Merino flock has been removed to Canterbury, partly owing to the disturbed state of the Northern Island; and Mr. Rich has since decided to dispose of the whole of his Mount Eden and other sheep, and return to England.
The ewes have been selected for ram breeding, and their wool has been most favourably reported on by Mr. Hughes, the eminent wool broker of London.
The imported Spanish Merino flock is of ancient and pure blood, the fleece being remarkably fine, very closely set, and of great weight.
None of the ewes of this flock have ever been disposed of since their importation from Spain.
This is one of the most valuable flocks of sheep ever offered for sale in the southern hemisphere.
At the same time will be sold Mr. Rich's mare "Matilda."
A German sheep dog, and a patent German ear brand.
The imported sheep follow the call of the shepherd.
The whole of the sheep will be sold with the wool on.
If there is a good attendance and fair competition at the sale, it is Mr. Rich's intention to dispose of the entire flock, without reserve.
Terms will be given at time of sale.
For further particulars, apply to GEORGE RICH, Christchurch; or, MILES and CO., Lyttelton and Christchurch.
N.B.—Steamers will sail from Canterbury for Australia and the neighbouring Provinces in New Zealand, a few days after the auction.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows :—

Brandy	£230	11	0
Gin	37	5	6
Whisky	27	9	6
Rum	28	7	0
Perfumed spirits	14	6	2
Wine	67	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	67	6	0
Tea	15	13	9
Sugar, unrefined	350	0	0
Total	£838	8	11

The Neva Stearine Company have reduced the price of their candles to 1s. 3d. per lb.

The *Daily Alta California* of the 7th August reports as follows :—

The uncertainty which still overhangs the tariff question prevents much from being done in merchandise in a large way. To-day, trade has been quite light, whether from first or jobbing hands. There was an unimportant auction offering by Messrs. Jones and Bendixen. Domestic produce is exceedingly depressed.

A friend has furnished us the following statement, showing the earnings of the Sacramento Valley Railroad for the month of July, during six years past. It will be seen that the increase for the past month was over 25 per cent. on the corresponding month of any preceding year :

	dollars	cents
1856—July	14,798	35
1857—July	15,769	30
1858—July	16,018	21
1859—July	17,968	49
1860—July	17,048	27
1861—July	27,488	16

Tuesday evening, August 6.

Flour.—400 quarter-sacks Vallejo extra, for export, private. 300 ditto Alviso at 6 dollars, and 450 ditto Golden Age extra at 6 dollars 25 per 200 lbs.

Wheat.—820 sacks, for export, at 1 dollar 40 cents.; 500 ditto ditto, extra, at 1 dollar 45 cents; 1700 ditto extra milling at 1 dollar 45 cents to 1 dollar 50 cents; 110 ditto inferior at 1 dollar 22½ cents; 300 ditto milling at 1 dollar 30 cents; 470 ditto ditto at 1 dollar 25 cents, and 278 ditto for export at 1 dollar 45 cent per 100 lbs.

Barley.—400 sacks new at 80 cents, per 100 lbs.

Oats.—600 sacks extra, private; 400 ditto ditto at 1 dollar 15 cents, and 100 ditto at 1 dollar 5 cents per 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—320 sacks, at 1 dollar per 100 lbs.

Wine.—80 cases fine bordeaux claret, private; 300 cases John Durand chateau margeaux at agent's rates.

Case Goods.—50 dozen Field's oysters at agent's rates, and 50 dozen poultry, private.

Butter.—50 firkins Isthmus, ex Sonora, private, and 25 ditto choice ditto at 25 cents per lb.

Salt.—30 tons coarse Bay at 9 dollars 50 cents per ton.

Starch.—100 boxes Kingsford's and 25 ditto corn, at agent's rates.

Sugar.—At auction, 48 bales China dark at 8¼ cents, and 25 ditto ditto sweated at 8½d cents per lb.

Tea.—At auction, 20 packages Oolong at 20½ cents, balance withdrawn, and 100 ditto ditto at 30 cents per lo.

Soap.—At auction, 134 boxes family, 20 lbs., at 1 dollar 20 cents per box.

Oil.—At auction, 25 cases China nut at 92½ cents per gallon.

Cordage.—At auction, 20 coils Manila at 5 cents per lb.

The *Daily Alta* says :—Our latest advices of the proceedings of Congress (to July 27th), leave the issue of the tariff, and other questions pertinent to the public revenue, still in doubt. Mr. Simmons' amendment to, or substitute for, the original House bill, drawn up in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary Chase, was under consideration in the Senate on the 26th, and after the adoption of several amendments, the whole subject was postponed. In what essential features this bill of Mr. Simmons differed from the bill which preceded it, and which has been published, we are only advised in the following item among the reported proceedings of Congress on the 17th ult.: "Senator Simmons of Rhode Island, has prepared an entirely new tariff bill, which he intends to present as a substitute for the House bill, by raising the duties 10 per cent. on all articles where the duty will next exceed 50 per cent." So that, after all, the heavy specific duties proposed on certain articles may not be embraced in the revenue bill as it shall receive the sanction of Congress. No day had been fixed for adjournment, though a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday (August 7th), was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 25th, "Mr. Stephens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the Direct Tax and Internal Duty Bills were referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provisions that would be constitutional." Nevertheless, according to the latest advices, the House, on the 27th, "went into Committee of the Whole on the Direct Tax Bill." Truly, the whole subject seems involved in much obscurity.

According to the *New York Herald*, the following are the main features of this proposition to levy direct taxes. We present the synopsis as we find it, reserving comment for the present :—

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee of Ways and Means will introduce a bill to provide for levying a direct tax. This bill will be entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties." By the provisions of this Act, a direct tax, probably of the amount of 30,000,000, annually, will be laid, and distributed in the following proportions among the respective States :—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Maine	631,329	Indiana	1,357,300
New Hampshire	327,610	Illinois	1,719,820
Vermont	316,602	Missouri	1,141,691
Massachusetts	1,266,872	Kansas	107,617
Rhode Island	175,445	Arkansas	392,829
Connecticut	462,321	Michigan	752,645
New York	3,905,878	Florida	116,284
New Jersey	675,201	Texas	532,600
Pennsylvania	2,920,009	Iowa	618,133
Delaware	112,025	Wisconsin	779,533
Maryland	655,235	California	462,321
Virginia	1,406,326	Minnesota	162,786
North Carolina	864,2[illegible]2	Oregon	52,711
South Carolina	545,366	New Mexico	93,972
Georgia	876,551	Utah	40,472
Alabama	793,890	Washington	11,633
Mississippi	619,627	Nebraska	28,968
Louisiana	578,803	Nevada	6,389
Ohio	2,350,635	Colorado	34,358
Kentucky	1,070,543	Dakotah	4,062
Tennessee	1,004,247	District Columbia	74,155

In order to collect this, it is further provided that the President shall divide the States and territories into convenient districts, and shall nominate, by and with the advice of the Senate, an assessor and collector for each such district. If the appointments, or any of them, are not made during the present session of Congress, the President may make them during the recess, the commissions so issued to expire at the end of the next session.

The collectors are to execute a bond for such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasurey. The principal assessor of each district is to appoint assistants, and all are to be governed by regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in carrying out the provisions of the bill.

The tax is to be laid upon all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, chattels, and slaves. The bill provides that any person who shall give a fraudulent list of property under his charge, or owned by him, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and pay all costs and charges of prosecution. From the valuation of the Board of Assessors there is to be no appeal, but they are in any case when it is demanded to give a careful hearing to parties claiming reduction of valuation.

It is proposed to allow to each principal Assessor three dollars per day for every day employed in making arrangements and giving necessary instructions to the Assistant Assessors; four dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, raising valuations and making out lists; and five dollars for every hundred names of taxable persons contained in the tax lists. Each Assistant Assessor will receive three dollars for every day employed in collecting lists and making valuations; the number of days necessary for that purpose to be certified by the Assessor, and approved by the Commissioner of Taxes, and three dollars for every hundred names contained in the list as delivered to the Assessor. To each Assessor, composing one of the Board of Assessors, it is proposed to pay four dollars for every day's actual attendance at said board, and for travelling to and from the place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten cents for each mile by the most usual and direct route; and to each of the clerks of said board three dollars for every day's actual attendance thereon. In addition, the board is to be allowed its necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties.

This bill is, in most respects, similar to the one passed in 1813, but more tersely expressed, and more carefully drawn. By the bill of 1813 the several States were divided into collection districts by the provisions of the bill itself, but in this case this work is left to the discretion of the President. The utmost care i exercised in guarding the public interest. The State Collector i required to give bonds in the full amount of the taxes to b collected by him, and each assistant collector is obliged to giv bonds for the full amount represented in his several lists giving three receipts, one to be deposited with th Secretary of the Treasury, another to be filed with th first comptroller, and the third with the principal collector The several collectors are further required, at the expiration o every month, to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the collections made by them respectively within the month, and to pay over quarterly, or sooner, if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the moneys by them respectively collected.

It is proposed to tax all stills, boilers, and other utensils employed in the distillation of spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity; and to lay a tax of five cents per gallon on all fermented and malted liquors, and of ten cents per gallon on all spirituous liquors. In order to furnish a proper data for assessing such a tax, distillers will be obliged to keep a correct record of the amount distilled from day to day.

It is further proposed to lay a tax upon carriages; the amount of tax to be proportioned to the value of the carriage. From this all vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be exempted. On all others not exceeding in value 50 dollars, it is proposed to lay a tax of 1 dollar; exceeding in value 50 dollars, but not over 100 dollars, a tax of 4 dollars; above 200 dollars, but not exceeding 400 dollars, a tax of 16 dollars; above 500 dollars, but not exceeding 600 dollars, a tax of 22 dollars; above 600 dollars, but not exceeding 800 dollars, a tax of 30 dollars; above 800 dollars, but not exceeding 1000 dollars, a tax of 40 dollars; above 1000 dollars in value, a tax of 50 dollars.

This bill will be submitted at the earliest possible day. Though in some unimportant features it may differ from the synopsis given, it will in the main correspond with the indications set forth.

DISTRICT COURT MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Permit me to make known through your journal a glaring case of mismanagement on the part of *somebody* with respect to one of the Northern District Courts, by which intending suitors have been shamefully mocked. The country will also be put to useless expense, and the small residue of respect still attached to the administration of justice in remote country districts be pretty nearly exhausted.

The facts are these :—The last District Court and Quarter Sessions for that part of the colony extending from the Clarence to Queensland was held at Grafton on the 14th April last. Since then a re-arrangement of districts has been made, leaving the Richmond and Clarence districts still united. New Judges have likewise been appointed. All this was done some time ago, but till within a few days past no information could be obtained as to the time of holding the next Court, or even if there was to be another this year; when suddenly the news arrived on the 21st instant (September) that Quarter Sessions and a District Court would be held on the *14th October* next. Now look, Sir, at the blundering in this arrangement. As the Court is to be held on the 14th October, all plaints, as I understand from the rules of the District Courts, must be entered twelve clear days previous, which brings the last day for that purpose the 28th September, so that altogether only *six days'* available notice are given of the holding of this Court. This, however, is by no means the worst view of the matter—rather, indeed, the *best*—for the above calculation applies only to the town of Grafton, which first receives the news, it being the port of arrival, but which of course comprises but a very little bit of the very large districts for whose benefit the Court is vulgarly supposed to be held. What, then, is the condition of the rest of the districts? The news of the Court day having reached Grafton on the 21st September, the first mail for the next post town would only start on Tuesday, the 24th, reaching its destination about Wednesday evening, the 25th. Supposing then any intending suitor to have all his accounts in readiness to be able to apply by return post to the registrar of the Court for a summons, the application would reach Grafton about six o'clock on Saturday evening, the 28th, which, it will be recollected, was the last day for entering plaints, and of course just in time to be *too late*.

This, Sir, you will observe, is the position of the inhabitants of the next post town. It will be unnecessary to particularise with respect to those residing still futher off; they are simply *made game of*, as the time for entering any case will at the best expire almost immediately after—and in some cases *before*—they learn that a Court is to be held. The above calculations are made upon the most favourable supposition, namely, that letters and newspapers are received at the earliest moment, no allowance being made for residence (as is the fact) at all distances up to forty miles from the respective post offices.

The Criminal Jurisdiction is in no better plight. As the time for the next Quarter Sessions was unknown until the 21st instant, all that could be done, as I am informed in the case of previous committals for trial, was to bind over prosecutors and witnesses to appear at the next sessions, of which due notice would be given. These men, however, had something else to do than lounge about Grafton for weeks, until notice was given to them (the Government being beggarly enough at any time in paying such expenses), and of course are so scattered over the country, some, it may be, 200 or 300 miles off. How are they to get notice in the short interval to attend.

The foregoing facts may seem to make a pretty good case for negligence against some great unknown, but the whole truth is not yet told. It is usual, I believe, when Quarter Sessions are to be held at any place, for notice to be published by the clerk of the peace of that fact, together with a warning to all persons concerned to be in attendance. Nothing of the sort has been done in this instance. Not even was there, I hear, any communication sent to the resident officers of the Court. The only intimation was a solitary proclamation in the *Gazette*—the overlooking of which, amid the quantity of rubbish usually found there, might at any time be excusable: and let it be understood that the Government do not supply the district courts offices with the *Gazette*, and would not repay the registrars if they took it in, preferring rather to take them in; so that but for, it may be, the accidental discovery of the notification, the arrival of his Honor himself might have been the first intimation of the holding of a Court.

But the blundering does not end here. I observe that the appointment of the ensuing District Court is made by his Honor W. A. Purefoy who therein calls himself "Judge of the *Northern District Courts*," and *as such* fixes the day for holding it. Yet, strange to say, the very same *Gazette* (as well as others before and since) contains other appointments signed "William Alexander Purefoy, Judge of the Hunter River District Courts;" and others again signed "Henry Ralph Francis, Judge of the *Northern District Courts*." What can this mean? Is there a squabble between the two new *Honors* for a particular jurisdiction, or have they been pitched so suddenly upon the judicial bench that they have not yet recovered from the surprise and settled down into their respective seats. Being somewhat puzzled at this state of things, I referred to the *Gazette* containing the appointment of their Honors, and there I find Mr. Purefoy appointed to be "Judge of the Hunter River District Courts," and Mr. Francis to be "Judge of the Northern District Courts." Now, Sir, is not this rather funny? I can only account for it by supposing that at the time the appointment was issued for insertion in the *Gazette*, either his Honor Mr. Purefoy really fancied himself to be Judge of the Northern District Courts, or that his Honor Mr. Francis really was under the impression that he was his brother Judge, Mr. P., and signed the notice accordingly. Of course I can't say which supposition is correct. At any rate, although this little occurrence does not afford a satisfactory reason for the blundering first mentioned, it cannot be denied that when men are not quite sure of their own individuality, or are not very certain as to the office really held by them, there is little room for surprise at the trifling error of neglecting to notify any particular matter to subordinates. And here I would humbly suggest a query as to the legality of the whole matter, his Honor Mr. Purefoy having about as much right to appoint the day for the Court in question or to intermeddle therewith as I have to regulate the issue of your journal—which is not much.

Once more, if you please, Sir, and I will conclude for the present. The *Gazette* of the 11th instant contains a proclamation, whereby his Excellency orders that a District Court be held at Grafton * * * "notwithstanding the proclamation of the 16th July last." The plain inference from this is, that by the last-named proclamation a Court was *not* to be held at Grafton, or that this place had been omitted. But on referring to the proclamation alluded to, Grafton is there duly proclaimed as a place at which a Court is to be held. Thus his Excellency is made to look ridiculous by proclaiming as new a matter already settled.

That there has, in this matter, been gross mismanagement somewhere, appears pretty evident to

Yours, obediently,

SUITOR.

September 30.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The passage through the Assembly of the Governor's Salary Bill, by such overwhelming majorities may be regarded as a step in the right direction. It is clear that something must be done to keep the expenditure of the country within the amount of the public income. The reckless voting of supplies,—far in excess of our resources,—which has received the sanction of the Executive and the Parliament during the past four years, cannot be countenanced much longer without bringing the country into discredit, and our representatives into disrepute. During the past five years endless and useless discussions on theoretical politics have entirely prevented the attainment of practical results in legislation. It is true that individuals have enjoyed much influence, and reaped great advantages, but what up to the present time has the country gained by responsible Government. The two leaders of the first Conservative Ministries have received the honour of knighthood on bended knees from the hands of her Majesty. Electoral reform has secured for Mr. Cowper an influential position and £2000 per annum for the last four years. Mr. John Robertson, with fewer claims, has made a large amount of "political capital" out of "land reform;" and he has enjoyed besides the very comfortable consideration of £1500 a-year as an equivalent for relinquishing the natural history of the "Australian Dog," for the higher pursuit of political philosophy. It is quite delightful to see how rapidly men can rise in the social and political and pecuniary scale in this democratic country. Mr. James Hoskins evidently thinks that his turn has come, and he has hit out boldly and successfully in his first attempt at securing political distinction. If the term "Financial Reform" is less captivating than those political catchwords known as "Manhood Suffrage," and "Free Selection," it has at least the merit of being very urgently needed and easier undersood, and I may add more beneficial to the interests of the country at large if practically carried out. I hope Mr. Hoskins will push on the good work he has so auspiciously commenced, and if he does he will earn more lasting laurels, and achieve far greater advantages than any of those patriots who have bid so high for popular favour, and have basked so long in the sunshine of vulgar applause, and have done nothing for the common good. Having succeeded in reducing the salary of future Governors, the next step should be to introduce a bill to reduce the salaries of responsible Ministers. With all their professions of liberality and regard for the public interests, it can hardly be expected that any Ministerial opposition would be offered to any measure directly tending to lighten the burden of the people even though it should affect the salaries of the present incumbents, and Mr. Hoskins, I imagine, need not scruple to put the patriotism of Ministers to the test, even on this delicate point. It is now freely rumoured that additions are to be made to the Ministerial phalanx on the Treasury benches. The experiment of "*Charles the Second*" having answered so admirably, the principle is to be extended. It is said that the Postmaster-General, the Collector of Customs, and the Surveyor-General are to be raised to the position of responsible Ministers; and I confess that the proposal is not only reasonable but highly commendable. At present the Government require additional strength in the Legislative Assembly. Their position would be greatly fortified by the presence of the three Ministers now proposed to be added, besides effecting an equitable division of the labour and responsibility which now press so heavily on those who are not very well able to bear the burden. Every one will admit that the transfer of the Post Office and Customs departments from the Colonial Treasurer would afford that minister more leisure to unravel the public accounts, and enable him to state in a clear and intelligible form the financial position of the country. The "Telegraphic Department" is even now closely connected with the Post Office, and to relieve the Secretary for Works of the charge of this department and place it under the control of the Postmaster-General would be a most natural and convenient arrangement in every point of view. Then the Land Secretary would by the proposed change be relieved of the responsibility of the Survey Office with its cumbrous, complex, and expensive ramifications; and the Surveyor-General would be directly responsible to Parliament for his department.

At present there are *six* responsible ministers whose annual salaries amount to £9000; and the *three* ministers proposed to be added now receive about £3000 more—in all £12,000 per annum. Now supposing that we have *nine* responsible Ministers, their united salaries would cost the country only £9500 per annum, provided their official pay is to be regulated by the scale adopted by the Assembly for the official income of all future Governors. Indeed, £2500 deducted from £12,000 is a smaller reduction than the members of the Assembly have just made in the salary of her Majesty's representative. If the same rate of salary enjoyed by the present Ministers should be allowed in the case of the proposed new Ministers, viz., £1500 a-year each, the sum would amount to £14,000; whereas if all the eight Ministers under the new arrangement were to receive £1000 each, and the Premier £1500 per annum, there would be a yearly saving to the country of £4500. A fact which I beg to recommend to the notice of Mr. Hoskins, and all other financial reformers in the Assembly, in case the talked-of elevations shall actually take place. No doubt it will be urged that £1000 a-year is not sufficient to secure the services of first-class men as responsible Ministers. Perhaps not. I am willing to concede that even £1500 a year has failed in attracting men of character and talents to political life. Mr. Jones and Mr Murray quitted office, notwithstanding the salary, and their places are now occupied by men immeasurably inferior to them in every respect. With the solitary exception of Mr. Cowper, we are not aware that one member of the present Administration ever occupied any position in life (until by a lucky chance he became a responsible Minister) where his services could be rated at *one-third* the amount he now receives from the public. If this be so, and I believe the fact to be indisputable, surely it is time to enquire whether our public servants are not paid far too high for the services which they are capable of rendering to the country. Were such an enquiry instituted, it would, most probably, result in recommending a lower rate of pay than I have suggested, for the "magic nine" who, it is said, are to form the coming "*Avatar*" of the Cowper Administration.

RETRENCHMENT.

October 4.

THE LATE MATCH AND THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Every one who reads this will readily allow that the thanks of the community are justly due to the Rifle Association generally, and to the gentlemen forming the committee especially, not only for their praiseworthy exertions and admirable arrangements, which made the late rifle match such a complete success, but also for the patriotic object, for the furtherance of which the Association was formed, and I am sure that I speak the sentiments of the corps generally when I say, that their claims on our consideration are fully and willingly recognised.

Premising this, and believing that the main object of the Rifle Association is to familiarise our Volunteers with the rifle, and to perfect them in its use, I may be allowed to suggest that nothing could so far conduce to this end as to provide them with opportunity for practice.

The only butts available for practice in the neighbourhood of Sydney at present, are those at Randwick and Manly Beach. Of course the proprietors of these cannot be expected to keep them in order and find persons to attend and score, without some remuneration, and I, for one, am always willing to pay what is demanded for their use, but many who would desire to practise constantly would find it a heavy tax.

Now, could the Association obtain a suitable piece of ground, fence it in, and erect butts (for the use of volunteers *only*), they would supply the only want that really presents itself, and do more to advance the object they have in view than any other plan they could devise.

The recent discovery of the city's right to the Paddington lands might render a site available; or there is fine level ground at the further end of Rose Bay. Some old pensioners might be located on the ground to take care of the butts, mark, &c., &c. A small fee might be demanded from Volunteers, or from the various companies. But all these suggestions as to details might be safely left to the committee, and in the hope that these few disjointed remarks may draw attention to the subject and so bear fruit,

I remain, yours, &c., &c.,

A VOLUNTEER.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES—SUNDAY-SELLING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Working Man" has favoured us with a miserable reason why public-houses should be opened on Sunday. I will, with your permission, set against it the fact that I have been for some ten years, like him, occupied in such a way that I could dine with my family only on Sunday, and "hitherto we have been accustomed to wash down our Sunday rations with a draught of ale, obtained from a public-house;" but we obtain ours on Saturday evening, and bottle off for Sunday use. I therefore deny that the proposed restriction need be an infringement on the domestic comfort of any. The contemptible selfishness of your correspondent's motives is apparent from the fact that he does not take into consideration that the present system of Sunday trading in a great manner debars the publicans and their assistants "from the fresh air and rural walk" and the society of their families at the Sunday dinner—comforts that a working man sets such store upon.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A JOINER.

October 1st.

TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES COWPER.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Sir,—I read with surprise the report of the debate in the Assembly, on last Thursday night, on the Publicans' Bill now before the House. Some members of the House, who at all times are anxious to make it appear that they are friends of the publican, are the very persons who on that occasion endeavoured to shirk and mutilate the bill to the detriment of the publican; and they likewise insidiously endeavoured to cast on you the blame of such shirking. I would recommend you not to allow yourself to be exhibited in a wrong light before the public by the designing dodge of those members. Proceed with the bill with all expedition, for "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Insist on the license fee being not less than £30, otherwise you will be encouraging the setting-up of mere low grog-shops. You should allow the publican to keep his house open on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas day, from one till three o'clock, as at present; also from eight till nine in the mornings and evenings of Good Friday and Christmas day, without restriction as to sale or consumption, and, if found selling at any other time, fine him £5 for the first offence, and £10 for any subsequent offence, giving him at all times the right of appeal. The publican and his wife should be allowed as witnesses, as in civil cases. Also, persons discovered with liquor in their possession, coming out of a public-house during prohibited hours, should be fined in the sum of £2. I would make every public-house have at least eight rooms (exclusive of bar, kitchen, and cellar), two bedrooms and one parlour to be always ready for the accommodation of travellers and boarders.

A PUBLICAN (not of the Deputation).

TEBBUTT'S COMET.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—It does not appear to be generally known that the brilliant comet which has lately attracted so much attention in Europe, from its sudden appearance, great brightness, and proximity to the earth, is the same as that discovered by Mr. Tebbutt six weeks previously, but a comparison of the elements of the two orbits will show that they are identical, in fact the correspondence of the elements calculated by Mr. Hind, with those of Mr. Tebbutt, is very remarkable, considering the proximity and consequent disturbing influence of the earth, the difference in the inclination not amounting to more than twenty seconds.

Your obedient servant,

F. NAPIER.

Sydney, 4th October.

THE CLERKS OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In a paragraph bearing the above heading in your issue of to-day, it is stated that the chief clerk of one of the official assignees is charged with acting as agent in the Insolvent Court for two insolvents, both of whose estates were in the hands of his employer.

My duty towards those who are engaged in my office prompts me to state that such practices have never been carried on by them, and that they would not under any circumstances permit their names to be associated with such transactions. When his Honor the Chief Commissioner commented upon this matter yesterday in the Insolvent Court, he publicly stated that he did not refer to any one connected with me, but to the clerk of another assignee.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROBERT SEMPILL, official assignee.

October 4th.

CHECKS ON BANK CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—With proprietors of bank stocks, and especially with bank directors, it must just now be a question of deep interest—Can any further precautions be adopted for preventing frauds on the part of bank clerks?

The directors of the Union Bank of London, smarting under the loss of £120,000 by the Pullinger frauds, have given the question their most anxious consideration, and the practical result was made known at their half-yearly general meeting of proprietors, held on the 10th July, reported in the *Times*, as follows :—

"A short discussion took place, chiefly congratulating the favourable manner in which the bank has surmounted the enormous loss by the late frauds without touching the capital or suspending the dividends being especially dwelt upon. In answer to questions it was mentioned that a perfect supervision is maintained over the branches. The accounts of the chief office are audited daily by a rota of two directors, and at the branches twice a week. An examination of the securities at the latter is also made three times a week by one of the managers, and other checks are likewise provided. All the items of the balance-sheet have been fully verified by the directors; every coin has been counted, and every security examined."

The labour incident to this daily audit may be inferred from the magnitude of the bank's transactions, its deposits being over ten millions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VIGILANT.

Sydney, 4th October.

QUEENSLAND STOCK AND STATION MARKET.

(FATTORINI AND CO.)

The usual markets for stock and horses since our last have been above the average; in fact, we may say with confidence that there is a steadily increasing demand for animals in good condition.

Stations with Stock.—Good demand for first-class Queensland properties.

Unstocked Runs.—Many enquiries for sheep country to the northward and westward. We offered by auction a few days since three blocks near Maryborough; but they were bought in for £220. Three blocks in the Port Curtis district sold privately for £500.

Fat Stock.—Dull of sale, the average being for bullocks, from £3 10s to £4 10s.

Fat Wethers from 11s to 13s.

Store Cattle.—Although a fair demand, owners are holding out for higher prices. We have made sales of mixed store cattle from 30s to 35s; bullocks (young), £2 per head.

Store Wethers.—No demand until after shearing; good breeding ewes much enquired for—high prices offering.

Horses.—Little or no demand for inferior stock; good beasts bring a fair figure. We have sold several mobs, one lot in particular to the Government, for the Burke expedition, at an average of £22 10s per head.

Houses and Land freely offering for sale, but no buyers. We have heard of two properties sold lately in this town for £2500 and £2000.

We believe the losses in sheep this winter have been very great throughout the colony, more particularly under the Range, in consequence of the incessant rains and extreme severity of the weather.

Ipswich, Queensland, 30th September.

The Miners' Strike.—Commenting on the conflict between the miners and the police, last Wednesday morning, the *Newcastle Chronicle* of Saturday remarks :—However favourable a view might be entertained of the rights of the miners, and however strong an opinion might be expressed as to the propriety of their demands, their warmest supporter, were he sincere in his advocacy, could not but condemn any measures which would even have the appearance of a desire to use violence. If it has been used, we should be sorry to believe that any of the more respectable body of the men have been participators in it, but would fain conclude that it had been brought about by some of those disorderly characters that are to be found in every class of the community, and whose every aim seems to be the exciting of dissension and strife. We are well aware that amongst the miners in the Newcastle district some such men are to be found—men whom the more intelligent and honest of their comrades despise and abhor; but it unfortunately happens that men of this stamp, more reckless and forward than others, often succeed in attracting the crowd, and draw them into the adoption of measures which they find out too late were erroneous, and instead of reaping advantages therefrom, they have but bitter cause to regret having been led astray. From all we have seen of the strike, and the conduct of the great mass of the miners, we feel confident that the majority of them, and their leaders in particular, would condemn as strongly as any one could the use of violence to gain their end. Nor must we omit allusion to another branch of the same subject. However ridiculous a feminine riot—and such episodes as we have had to relate in some of our last issues—may appear, and therefore however unworthy of serious consideration—there can be no question that the conduct of the one sex is nearly as reprehensible as that of the other. Men who dare not risk the chance of a collision that would bring them within the clutches of the law, will not scruple to thrust forward those who they think can accomplish the same purpose without danger. But although the public might think the one proceeding a serious one, when managed by men, and a very ridiculous affair, when carried through by women, it is not to be supposed that the law will recognise the distinction in a similar manner. For our own part, whilst regretting that what seemed but amusing episodes in the strike should have led to occurrences that may possibly take a more serious turn, we shall also have cause to rejoice if the chief incident referred to leads both parties to a clear perception of the respective rights of one another, and in removing any doubt that may at present exist in this respect, may perhaps have some effect in inducing a reconsideration of the points in dispute, and by somewhat of a mutual compromise, put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of things.

Wallsend.—The Co-operative Colliery.—The somewhat daring experiment of the co-operative miners in undertaking to open a coalfield themselves, may now be pronounced to be a signal success. Little more than four weeks have elapsed since the unpleasant necessity first urged the men to this step, and already their "field" is beginning to assume proportions of a formidable and important character. The entire area of land which they have leased from Messrs. Kenrick and Brookes comprises 1500 acres, bounded on one side by the Wallsend Company's ground, on another by the railway used by that company for the transportation of its coal, and on a third by a navigable channel which, at the distance of about three miles, discharges itself into the Hunter River at Ash Island. This tributary, at its shallowest part, between the company's ground and the river, furnishes five feet of water at low tide, and as it has all the advantages of the tidal influences, may be said to furnish an inexpensive and continually available highway for the carriage of their coal to the bay at Newcastle. The land which the co-operative company is in possession of is leased to them for a period of twenty-one years, and in addition to a soil of rich and fertile character, is covered with timber of the most valuable description, at present known as indigenous to this country. Three pits are being sunk, irrespective of the one in which they have struck a magnificent ten-foot seam, which is increasing in depth and improving in richness as the drive progresses. Already upwards of 100 tons are on the surface, ready for delivery, the greater portion of which, it is confidently anticipated, will be in the bay on Monday or Tuesday next, if not before, and which will be followed up by a daily and increasing supply.—*Correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 3.)

The eighth class of Rifle Volunteers, at the Hythe School of Musketry, brought their target practice to a close on Saturday last; and on Monday and Tuesday finished their course with file and volley firing, and skirmishing, and judging distance, the course has occupied twelve working days; but on two days very little could be done, in consequence of the furious wind, while on every day the wind or rain has militated much against the progress of the class.

At the close of the course of instruction on Tuesday evening, and as soon as the figures of merit were ascertained, General Hay assembled the Volunteers in the lecture-room, addressed them, observing, in reference to a volunteer who had left on sick certificate, that in the annual return of a regiment, if a man died or was removed, his name was ruled out. A different course had been adopted with the volunteer corps. Looking into precedents, he found that if a man had completed a period, they left him in. This man had completed the first and second periods, and, in consequence, his name was retained, which would raise the average. By keeping the registers of the school in figures they could tell the average shooting of each party. Whether large or small the average of each of them would be 45. The present party was a little below the average, but they had had excessively bad weather. He thought it was hardly fair to count their skirmishing, in which case it would bring them to a figure that was not exceedingly bad. The percentage of first-class shots of the different "parties" had been, in the order of attendance, 56 (the first party was a small one, 47 in number), 32½, 53, 47, 45, 66, and 70, giving an average of 52½ per cent. The present "party" had given 60½ per cent. first-class shots. The figure, although not so very good, was not very bad. The figure in their first period was 19·04; they must, therefore, have lost in volley and file firing. In the individual firing the figure was as good as any they had had. The best shooting party was the 7th section, whose figure was 49¼, which was very good. The question of shooting was a mere bagatelle in a national point of view. The question they had to consider was a very large one. It was, whether they were to establish a system by which the masses were to be trained. If they looked to other countries—to the best shooting country—Switzerland, he maintained that it had no system at all. Then, should they copy the example of Switzerland, which had no system of shooting, no system at all for preliminary drill? The General then illustrated the necessity of preliminary drill from a return of a company drill that he held in his hand, the absence of drill being marked by a low number of points in the shooting, three persons whose names were together, and who had not attended preliminary drill, only gaining 13 points out of the 60 shots. It was not to be supposed that those men would go out again to shoot, their shooting being so little satisfactory. The permanence of the volunteer movement would depend very much on how they could make the masses fond of drill. But when the men were plodding along, going out on field days, and coming in fatigued at night, he was afraid there would be a great falling off. They would not continue for many days. They saw a party the other day from Ashford, who brought over 12 men to beat the Hythe men. The Hythe were 36 men, and they shot 12 against the 12 picked men from Ashford. Well, the Hythe men beat. But he would have liked to have seen them brought up another twelve and so on, and the third twelve would have been beaten by three to one. There was no single good shot in the Hythe corps, not a single one, and there was not a bad shot. They took the measure of the Swiss the other day. He had got a companies' return of the Swiss (they were about seventy men in a company), and he tried it with some men then at the school. They fired at 300, 400, and 500 paces—individual firing. They then fired at 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1000 paces, and in the file and volley firing. They fired advancing from 500 to 100 paces, and they fired retiring, in deploying and in street firing, and, in fact, they carried it out to the full. The difference was that they fired in the cold blowing days of the spring, and the Swiss in the warm days of summer. The result was, that the practice of the men at Hythe was very superior, except at 500 yards, and there the Swiss were only a very small degree better. The Swiss were only superior in the strength of the eye, which superiority had been acquired by a long training of the eye. General Hay then again urged the training of the masses. There was not a single corps but had a dozen men who might be made better shots than anything that had been shown there in that course. And that was a point to which he would call their attention—the getting the men through a certain course. They should not let them shoot until they had done some preliminary drill. If they did allow them, they would only throw away their ammunition. He could not see why other corps did not do as the people of Hythe did. The Volunteers of Hythe went out twelve days in the year to go through a regular course. He had no hesitation in saying that there was no training in the country. The masses had not been touched at all. He did not think that 5000 or 6000, certainly there were not 10,000 out of the 170,000 Volunteers, who had gone through any course at all. They had no method of shooting. General Hay then thanked the class for their punctuality, and for their struggling through the wind, and dismissed them.

Dr. Letheby's sanitary report upon the City of London condemns the City water in very severe terms. Instead of containing an average of 19 grains of solid matter, as the New River water does, the water holds from 20 to 127 grains, the pump of Bishopsgate-street Without being the very worst. The sparkle of the water arises from organic decay, and most of the springs filter through over-filled grave-yards. Nevertheless, the mortality of the City is only 2 per cent. in excess of that of the country generally. The houses in the City have diminished by 15 per cent. during the decade, and the population by 12 per cent., so that the remainder is supposed to be more crowded than before. We doubt that. A house is a house in the census, but five stories hold more than four, and Londoners find the air a cheap site.—*Spectator*.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. J. T. HOBBS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed WIFE, which will take place THIS DAY; to move from the School of Arts, at three o'clock precisely. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, HENRY JOHN; the procession to move from his residence, Forbes-street, THIS DAY, at three o'clock precisely. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—Sir, I should not again intrude myself on public notice but for the remarks that have appeared in your issue of this day in the matter of supply of bread to the Asylum. Mr. Wilkie remarks that my letter breathes a spirit of envy, and that I am galled at losing the contract, both of which accusations are equally absurd and untrue. My only complaint is, that I do not believe I have had fair play, and the matter would never have given me the least uneasiness until seeing the communication published in Thursday's paper, which made me acquainted with Mr. Wilkie's tenders and but for which I should have been quite ignorant of supposing of course that his price was either under or equal, which in either case I should not have complained of if he had gained a preference; and in reference to his remarks, that the directors were badly treated by former contractors, of course, is not applicable to me. And as regards Mr. Anderson's remarks on the samples of bread, I most distinctly assert that Mr Wilkie never sent in a sample equal in quality to mine since he supplied the Asylum, or either before or since, and I am quite willing that public testimony shall be sufficient to establish my reputation for quality this last sixteen years. Moreover, with reference to Mr. Wilkie's facilities alluded to by Mr. Anderson for carrying out a contract, I must inform him I have facilities equal to Mr. Wilkie or any other in the trade, to which I should not have alluded but for his remarks thereon. I shall take no further notice of any comment on the subject.

I am, yours faithfully,

ALEXANDER SMAIL.

Miller's Point, October 5.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—To the Editor of the Herald.—Sir,—For the sake of truth, I feel compelled to answer Mr. Holmes' letter, which appeared in Saturday's paper.

"The tender for the supply of bread, &c., is as under: —
"Best bread at two pence one farthing per lb.
"Bran at one shilling and three pence per bushel."

I positively assert that no security whatever was offered for the due fulfilment of the contract, as his tender, which is open to inspection, will show.

Mr. Holmes would endeavour to lead the public to imagine that he was personally asked by the committee to lodge a tender. He never was, and must have voluntarily done so in consequence of seeing the usual advertisement in the newspapers.

Mr. Holmes knows the difficulties he unfortunately had in carrying out his contract; I certainly have no desire to mention them.

Yours obediently,

A. ANDERSON.

A VACANCY for a Lady and Gentleman and two Gentlemen. 2, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-st.

A VACANCY at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 26, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

A DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM VACANT Sion House, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street.

A FAMOUS OPPORTUNITY for an INDUSTRIOUS COUPLE.—To LET, the well-known public-house, "TRAFALGAR INN," Newtown, near the Sydney Toll-bar, at a very moderate rent. No goodwill, or any charge for fixtures. Apply on the premises, or to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., auctioneers and commission agents, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A SUPERIOR BEDROOM, with board, for a gentleman, or two friends, with pleasant water view of harbour and North Shore, in a respectable family, ten minutes from Post-office or Custom-house. S. L., Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, and Private Apartments for Families. At Mrs. CAREW'S, No. 2, O'Connell-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. TURNER'S, 37, Stanley-street, near the Grammar School.

BOARD, with superior apartments, private family. 160, corner of Upper Forbes-street, near William-street.

BALMAIN East.—To LET, one of Little's HOUSES, 8 rooms, &c. E. RAMSAM, Balmain.

CROWN-STREET, SURRY-HILLS.—To LET, No. 282, Crown-street, Surry Hills—a convenient family residence. Immediate possession. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

DWELLING-HOUSE, William-street, nine rooms, undergoing thorough repair.
CAPITAL SHOP and Dwelling, Parramatta-street.
MONA-TERRACE, Rushcutter's Bay, very comfortable.
Apply to T. W. SMART, Esq., Mona; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with or without Board. 221, Castlereagh-street.

FIRST-CLASS Wholesale Business PREMISES, in the very best position in Sydney, in George-street, between King and Hunter streets, consisting of three floors about 75 feet deep, with back entrance; a portion is adapted for a dwelling. Early possession can be had. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

HANDSOME Suite of Furnished APARTMENTS, with attendance. 201, Macquarie-street North. No other ledger.

HOUSE to LET, 4 rooms, balcony, and water laid on. Rent 12s. Apply 74, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—To LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS recently occupied by Mr. Stirling, containing eight rooms, with stables and other offices in complete order. Apply to Mr. STUART RUSSELL, the "Ranger's," North Shore.

NEW STORE to LET at Albury, built of brick with shingled roof, first story 12 feet, second story 13 feet high, and comprising shop, show-room, and cellar, all of equal size; parlour, dining-room, and two bedrooms—the shop having a plate glass front, each pane 10 feet by 4 feet; situated in the most central position of the town, being opposite the Court-house, Telegraph Office, and other public buildings. Adjoining the Globe Hotel, offers a first rate opportunity to any one desirous of entering upon or extending their business, to one of the most thriving and prosperous townships in New South Wales, and of securing the most capacious and commodious, handsomest, most substantial, and best situated place of business in Albury. For further particulars, apply to JOHN ROPER.

ONE of those first-class SHOPS, with Dwellings and Stores attached, situate in Pitt-street, between King and Market streets, lately occupied by Mr. Brandon, draper, suitable for any business requiring plenty of show room; capital stand. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

PRETTY RESIDENCE, about six miles from the city, good road all the way, and near the rail or steamer, a capital six-room COTTAGE, and outhouses, stabling, &c., well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. BAKER, on the premises; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Lady or Gentleman, 238, Castlereagh-street, opposite Martyn's Bazaar.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, healthy locality. For address apply F. LARTER, South Head Road.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, in Hunter-street. Apply F. MADER, George-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen, in Macquarie-street. Apply Mr. PORTER'S, 324, George-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with superior APARTMENTS. 454, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, two ROOMS, with use of kitchen, or as furnished BEDROOMS. 15, Prince-street North.

TO LET, a COTTAGE in Macleay-street, Potts' Point, at present in the occupation of H. Milford, Esq. Apply at Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington. Apply on the premises; or at Mr. W. TAYLOR'S, Market Wharf.

TO LET, at Strawberry Hills, comfortable COTTAGE, five rooms and kitchen, large yard, good water, and side entrance. C. NIGHTINGALE, Strawberry Hills.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for twelve months from 1st January, No. 191, Macquarie-street North. Address G. R. S., Herald Office.

TO LET, a commodious SHOP, with DWELLING-HOUSE at the rear, situate in George-street, opposite the Central Police Office; water laid on. Apply W. HEMMING, 133, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, containing 9 rooms, with detached kitchen, wash-house, stable, and large yard, in York-street. Apply next door, at Thomas's Boarding-house.

TO LET, from 1st January next, that well-known Boot and Shoe SHOP, Stafford House, George-street, opposite the Markets. Apply to Mr. ABBOTT, solicitor, 104, King-street.

TO LET, those spacious STORES, in Wynyard-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Favenc and Gwyn. For terms, apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 6 rooms and detached kitchen, suitable for a board and lodging establishment, Windmill-street, Miller's Point. Apply Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 211, Crown-street, Surry Hills, a few doors from the South Head Road, containing five rooms, large kitchen and yard. The house is in good repair, and water laid on. Enquire at the house in the rear.

TO LET, a bargain to a respectable tenant, a seven-roomed HOUSE, with large yard, sheds, &c.; water and taxes paid; in Cumberland-street, two doors from Church-hill. Apply to RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a new seven-roomed HOUSE, newly painted, in Kent-street, the cheapest in Sydney; water and taxes paid; rent, £1 per week. Apply at the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a genteel family RESIDENCE at Glebe Point, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, servants' room, coach-house, stabling, garden, &c. Also, two SHOPS opposite the Military Barrack Gate. Apply to R. ROBERTS, Gipps-street, Paddington, near the Glenmore Road.

TO be LET, that elegant and most commodious family residence, being No. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, presently and ever since its completion (nearly four years) occupied by Matthew H. Stephen, Esq. A two-stall stable, coach-house, hay-loft, and groom's room may be had at the option of the tenant. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 7, William-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo—6 rooms, kitchen, large yard, water laid on, and taxes paid; within five minutes per omnibus from Post-office; suitable for a respectable family. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. J. PEIL, 5, Burton-street, near pump, South Head Road; or Mr. WILLIAMS, Hotel, Parramatta.

THAT MANSION, Macquarie-street North, at present occupied by the Honorable the Speaker.
CAPITAL FAMILY HOUSE, Surry Hills.
HOUSE and GROUNDS, Potts' Point; unexceptionable.
VILLA RESIDENCE, Waverley.
GLEBE HEIGHTS.—A house built for comfort.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in town; good position; stabling.
COTTAGE and GARDEN, Wolloomooloo; stabling, &c.
W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

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